

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## BAY STATE GRANGE AGAINST RECIPROCITY C. M. GARDNER SAYS

Master of Farmers' Organization Appears Before Senate Finance Committee to Oppose Canadian Pact.

### SEES NO GOOD IN IT

Believes It Will Halt Revival of Agriculture by the Colleges—Selling Free Demands Free Buying.

WASHINGTON—The protest of the farmers of Massachusetts against the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity agreement was stated to the Senate finance committee today by Charles M. Gardner, master of the state Grange.

Mr. Gardner in opening his address referred to a former hearing before the committee, when he said that he believed the farmers of Massachusetts were opposed to the agreement.

"Then we said we believed this to be the case," said Mr. Gardner. "Today we can say we know that the voice of Massachusetts is against the agreement. And in making that statement I am speaking not only for the members of the state grange, but for the farmers of the state generally, who have expressed themselves to me in the last few weeks."

Mr. Gardner referred to meetings of the grange which have been held recently in Massachusetts, not for the purpose of discussing the Canadian agreement but at which the agreement was the principal topic discussed.

The result of this training has been that within 10 years there has been a swinging back to the country," said Mr. Gardner. "Today 500 young farmers are preparing to return to the farms from our agricultural college, relying on the continuance of conditions that have prevailed in the past.

"We in Massachusetts believe that the ratification of this agreement will be a distinct blow to the prospects of these young farmers. The possibility of its ratification has already brought about a stoppage of proposed improvements on farms throughout the state, and negotiations for the transfer of our farm lands have been brought to an abrupt conclusion."

Mr. Gardner told the committee that the business of the milk producers was seriously threatened. He said also that the treaty would result in a termination of prosperity of the apple raisers and the hay producers of the commonwealth. Summing up, Mr. Gardner said:

"Not only are the farmers opposed to this agreement, but the business men and merchants of the cities whose prosperity is dependent upon that of the farmers are against ratification. We are here to voice our convictions against this agreement and to ask for a square deal. If the agreement is ratified, then we will be forced to try something else. If we are forced to sell on a free basis, we must be given an opportunity to buy on a free basis, and we will be forced to try some other method than simple appeal if this agreement is ratified."

In answer to questions Mr. Gardner asserted that Canadian reciprocity as an issue in Massachusetts was given more prominence outside the state than was warranted.

"The gentleman who was elected Governor," he said, "made his campaign on a great variety of issues."

Representatives of the Home Market Club of Boston and of the fish industry of Gloucester are expected in Washington on Wednesday and will have a hearing before the committee.

Mr. Marchand, master of the Rhode Island grange, opposed the agreement, particularly on behalf of the poultry raisers of that state, whose business, he said, was threatened.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Missionary to the Miners and Cowboys Finds Small Portable Organ Aids Work



PLAYING GOSPEL HYMNS IN CAMP.

## EPISCOPALIAN DAY BEING OBSERVED AT "WORLD IN BOSTON"

A prediction that during the next ten years tremendous strides will be made in the work of evangelizing the Orient, in large part through the results of the present missionary exposition, "The World in Boston," in Mechanics building and that all the people of all lands will be evangelized, was made today by the Rev. G. H. Brock, missionary in southern India.

Today is Episcopalian day, and on the program, which is of special interest to Episcopalians, are the following events:

Mass meeting of all Episcopal stewards at 5 p. m.; afternoon address by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of eastern Massachusetts; addresses by John W. Wood, the Rev. R. I. Burleson and the Rev. R. F. A. Slop, D. D., on the "Forward Movement"; address by Miss Julian Emery of New York; address by George Heber Jones of Korea; speakers at the Episcopal dinner, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church; Dr. Samuel B. Capen, president of "The World in Boston"; Bishop Lawrence, the Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, bishop of New York.

The management of "The World in Boston" is arranging for a "Boston day," and Mayor Fitzgerald has agreed to be present and deliver an address upon that occasion. The date has not yet been fixed. There is also to be a "Governor's day," when Governor Foss is expected to be present and speak from the platform of the pageant hall. This date has not yet been selected.

## RELIEF REPORTED IN NEW ENGLAND FOREST FIRE AREA

Rain early today brought relief to the forest fire conditions in many parts of New England.

In Biddeford and Sanford, Me., the fires are now under control. At other points in Maine, particularly in the vicinity of Augusta and in Washington county, there were several fires.

Massachusetts fires damaged several buildings Monday. At Hingham two houses, two barns, a garage, carpenter shop and half a dozen smaller buildings were burned. At Taunton three houses and other structures were destroyed; in Pembroke and Halifax, in Plymouth county, several cottages and barns were destroyed and new buildings in other sections were razed.

The Brockton and Halifax street car line was obliged to suspend operation for several hours because of fire on each side of the road in Halifax.

Numerous fires were reported in the Berkshire hills and elsewhere in western Massachusetts. Fires at Wakefield, Chatham and Uxbridge, Mass.; Livermore Falls, Me.; Milford, N. H., and at several points in Rhode Island are reported under control.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

In remailing your copies of the Monitor to others the following postage schedule will be helpful . . . . .

Issues of 12 to 16 pages require postage 1c  
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Issues containing 68 pages require postage 4c  
Issues containing 96 pages require postage 6c

## COMMITTEE FAVERS AN ADVERSE REPORT ON RAILROAD INQUIRY

Senator Hoar's Order for an Investigation of Rolling Stock Is Not Likely to Be Admitted.

### BILL GIVEN HEARING

Only Author Appears in Favor and Bases Argument on Recent Report of Expert Secured by Gov. Foss.

In executive session today the legislative joint committee on rules voted to report adversely on Senator Hoar's order providing that the committee on railroads shall make an investigation of the purchase of rolling stock by the railroads of the commonwealth during the past ten years.

Senator Hoar was the only person to appear in support of the order at the hearing today upon this subject. He said that the recent report of the Governor's expert, Mr. Scoville, on his investigation of the railroad commission, declares that the commission has not properly supervised the issuance of stock and bonds.

Mr. Hoar thought this alone was sufficient reason for an inquiry to ascertain whether proper prices had been paid.

William H. Coolidge, legislative counsel for the Boston & Maine railroad, pointed out that the issues of stocks and bonds by the railroads were carefully scrutinized by the railroad commissions of the various states. Boston & Maine issues, he said, have to pass examination by the commissions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

Further action by the Senate on the Lomasney bill amending the Boston charter has gone over to Thursday on motion of Senator Lomasney, brother of the author of the bill.

The committee on railroads reported in the House late Monday a bill authorizing Winchester to adopt new plans for the abolition of its grade crossings, the increased expense to be assessed entirely upon the town.

On a roll call, 114 to 98, the bill providing that shares of stock in public service corporations shall not be subject to the provisions of the inheritance tax law was passed to be engrossed by the House.

The Boston teachers' salary bill, as amended last week, was passed to be engrossed without debate.

In a special message to the Legislature late Monday transmitting a preliminary report of Expert C. L. Harpman on the industrial school for boys at Shirley, the state industrial school for girls at Lancaster and the Lyman school for boys at Westboro, Governor Foss says the management of these institutions is extravagant, refuses to approve certain special appropriations and recommends the establishment of a central system for the purchase of supplies.

The Governor has allowed to become a law without his signature the bill making the towns of Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant a part of the judicial court district of Lynn for civil business.

## HARBOR BOARD PLANS HEARINGS

Hearings will be given by the board of harbor and land commissioners at the State House, Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m., on the following petitions: Fall River Gas Works Company, to lay a gas main across Taunton river; Pleasant Park Yacht Club of Wintrop to build a pile structure in Belle Isle inlet; Carlton H. Lee, license to build boat landing in Pleasant bay, Chatham.

## BAY STATE MEN AT HEARING ON FRUIT BOX BILL

WASHINGTON—The House committee on coinage, weights and measures gave a hearing today on Representative Peters' bill to fix the size of containers of small fruits and berries.

Among those who appeared were L. A. Fisher of the bureau of standards, H. W. Mansfield of the Massachusetts retail groceries, R. S. French, business manager of the National League of Commission Merchants; A. T. Cummings of the fruit and produce exchange of Boston and a member of the weights and measures National League of Commission Exchange Merchants.

The committee took no action.

## CITY FERRY BOAT CONTRACT LET TO WILLIAM MCKIE

An award to build a new ferry boat for the city was made today by the commissioner of public works to William McKie of East Boston, whose bid was \$120,750.

This bid was on the second advertisement by the city. The first advertisement brought only one bid, that of \$120,000 from the Bath Iron Works.

## NEEDHAM MASONS INCORPORATE TO SECURE A HALL

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The Needham Masonic Hall Association has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, for the purpose of securing and holding a building for Masonic purposes.

The officers of the association are: President, Aliston R. Bowers; vice-president, Charles D. Brugge; clerk, George A. Adams; directors, the above and Horace A. Curtis, Clifford M. Locke, Theodore McIntosh and Nathan H. S.

The association has secured an option and will purchase the Bruns-Fowler estate on Great Plain avenue, consisting of about 5000 feet of land, with a frontage of 53 feet, and assessed for \$3000, and a brick building 50x3 feet containing three stores on the ground floor and a hall above, the building being assessed for \$5500.

It is the intention of the new owners to eventually fit up the hall as quarters for Norfolk Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which holds a controlling interest in the stock.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## INVESTIGATING CAR COLLISION AT WESTWOOD

The railroad commission is investigating the collision of Monday evening at Westwood park, where a special open car without passengers ran into the rear end of a semi-convertible car bound for East Walpole on the Old Colony street railway line and injured 12 persons.

The semi-convertible had just made a stop to take on passengers. The brakes on the special car failed to work, it is said.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## HOUSE VOTES SUGAR INQUIRY WITH A SINGLE DISSENT

WASHINGTON—The sugar investigation resolution, introduced by Representative Hardwick (Dem., Ga.) was passed by the House today without a dissenting voice.

The resolution as reported from the rules committee broadens the scope of the proposed investigation, giving the committee of nine to be elected by the House authority to inquire into every

branch of the sugar industry with particular reference to the American Sugar Refining Company.

Chairman Henry of the committee on rules said that the committee to investigate the sugar industry will be bipartisan, five Republicans and four Democrats.

Minority leader Mann said he would offer no objection to the resolution, but intimated that perhaps the American Sugar Refining Company may not object to the investigation on account of the immunity which the company may secure by testifying before a committee of Congress.

Representative Hardwick in defense of his resolution said that the American Sugar Refining Company and its affiliated companies control more than 50 per cent directly and from 70 to 90 per cent indirectly in the output of refined sugar.

The backers of the proposed Boston & Western electric interurban railroad appeared before the railroad commission today asking that the final hearing be postponed on account of the friction between residents of Sudbury, Wayland and Weston on the matter of location, in order that the engineers of this road could make final and complete plans which would give the exact places where they intend to build. After considerable debate the hearing was postponed until June 8 at 10:30.

The board will go to North Adams Wednesday night and on Thursday will visit the proposed extensions of the Berkshire Street Railway Company and later hold a hearing on that matter. The board will view the proposed extensions of that railway in Pittsfield on Friday.

Seven other petitions were given consideration by the commission.

## THREE RESCUED FROM BURNING SALEM HOUSE

SALEM, Mass.—Mrs. Emilie C. Reed, George E. Symonds and his 9-year-old daughter, Edith, were rescued by firemen today from a three story burning building at North and Franklin streets.

Mrs. Reed while preparing breakfast at an oil stove overturned the stove and an explosion followed.

The firemen after a hard fight subdued the fire. The house which is owned by the McCusker estate was not badly damaged.

## TESTIFY OF TARGET SHOOTING.

GUILDFIELD, Vt.—Target shooting with the revolver that has figured as one of the exhibits in the case was described by three witnesses today at the trial of Mrs. Florence M. Dodge of Lunenburg for the alleged murder of William Heath, a painter of Dalton, N. H. The target practise, the witnesses said, took place in the orchard behind the Dodge home four or five years ago, and Mrs. Dodge watched it, although, it was testified, she did not herself fire the weapon.

The curfew law is another subject which the committee hopes to clear up, also the policing of public parks, and the merger of the public grounds, parks, music and bath departments, as urged by the mayor.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## SCHOOL LUNCH BILL IS DEFEATED IN HOUSE

In the House today the bill authorizing cities and towns to provide meals for school children was opposed by Mr. Callahan, who contended that even at 5 cents a meal its cost would be more than \$1,000,000 a year in Boston alone.

Mr. Underhill of Somerville opposed rejection of the bill. Mr. Merrill of Haverhill pointed out that the bill permits that meals may be sold at the

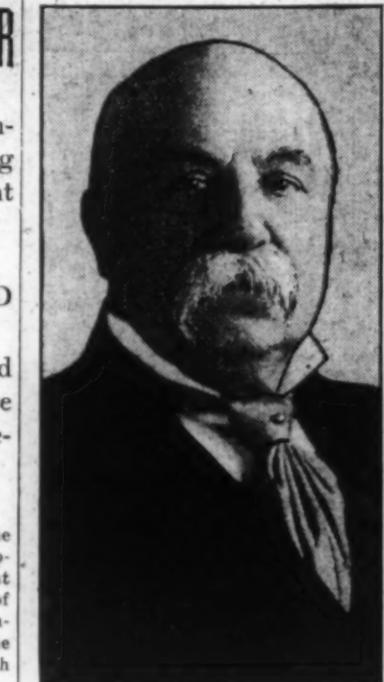
actual cost. On a rising vote the bill was rejected, 44 to 28.

On a voice vote, the House defeated a motion of Mr. Haines of Medford to substitute for an adverse report a bill prohibiting railroad corporations charging more than five cents extra on cash fares.

The bill providing that no calf weighing less than 40 pounds may be offered for sale for meat was considered; the

## JUAREZ, CRUMBLING UNDER CANNON FIRE, NEARS FALL

### MR. GALLINGER GETS NOMINATION FOR SENATE HEAD



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JACOB H. GALLINGER.

WASHINGTON—It is expected that the caucus choice by Senate Republicans on Monday of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who was unanimously nominated president pro tempore, will be ratified in the Senate today.

Twenty of the 50 Republican senators were absent from the caucus, including nine progressive senators. Four progressives, Senators Borah, Brown, Dixon and Kenyon, voted for Mr. Gallinger. Senator Gallinger was placed in nomination by Senator Warren, who eulogized Senator Frye, the retiring president pro tempore.

At that hour only a feeble resistance was being offered by the federal garrison while hundreds of insurgent soldiers swarmed the city's streets, overwhelming the small bodies of federal infantry remaining.

Insurgent officers declared that practically all the federal cavalry had abandoned Juarez and fled to the hills west of the city and that all the canon had been silenced excepting two guns mounted on the roof of the jail.

While the insurgents appeared virtually certain of capturing the city, the indications were that the fighting would leave much of Juarez in ruins. The heavy cannon fire which characterized the battle has wrought havoc to property. Many buildings have been reduced to ruins and several large structures in the business district, fired by bursting shells, had been destroyed by the flames.

Rebels were in Juarez by the hundreds and were storming the barricades and trenches of the federals in the streets. The federals still held the custom house and the jail as well as the church in the center of the city. From the jail, where they mounted field pieces, the federals shelled the rebels in the streets.

The final exodus of non-combatants from Juarez started when it appeared that the whole town would be wrecked by the cannon of the rebels and the incessant firing of the men in the streets.

Additional American troops arrived today from points up and down the river and a heavy guard had been maintained all along the river here.

General Madero insists that he did not at any time authorize an attack on Juarez. The cause of it is not definitely known. The federals charge that 150 insurgents rode up to the federal trenches about noon on Monday and began firing, forcing the federals to give battle.

General Madero in a formal statement expressed his sorrow that any clash occurred, especially at a time when the coming of peace seemed certain.

He places the blame on Col. Manual Tambo, jefe de armas of Juarez, who has been issuing statements calling the insurgents cowards and daring them to fight. The insurgent force engaged was not large at any time.

### Rebels Taking Tia Juana

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Mexican insurgents renewed their attack on Tia Juana, across the border from here, at 4:1

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SUBURBAN DEALERS  
IN NEWSPAPERS ARE  
GUESTS OF MONITOR

Members of the Suburban Newsdealers Association to the number of 63 were guests of The Christian Science Monitor today. At 12:15 o'clock they had luncheon in The Christian Science Publishing Society building.

The members present were George A. Martin, Fall River; A. S. Peterson, Rockland; J. F. Eber, South Framingham; Frank P. Dyer, Arlington; N. E. Wilber, West Medford; A. W. Rooney, Winchester; Moore & Parker, Woburn; G. B. Loud, Canton; W. F. Woodward, Newton Center; D. A. Jones, North Weymouth; F. H. Beunke, Cambridge; E. M. Thomson, Brockton; C. S. Thomon, Marlboro; G. W. Hunt, Concord; F. B. Gilman, Medford; Hillside; A. F. Goldsmith, Salem; L. A. Chapin, Quincy; Charles C. Fairbanks, Hudson; L. W. Floyd, Manchester; J. W. Hunnewell, North Cambridge; Abbott Parker, Inman Square, Cambridge; O. P. Chase, Andover; Arthur P. Cain, Hingham; George T. Baily, Winter Hill, Somerville; G. C. Bailey, Melrose; J. Breen, Hingham; Alex Bennett, W. Newton; P. W. Bransfield, Atlantic; James J. Ledgard, Maynard; Eben F. Perry, Brighton; E. F. Dakin, Southbridge; Mr. Dakin, Somerville; H. A. Thayer, Wakefield; H. A. Taylor, Beverly; F. H. Peak, Medford; Lewis McLaughlin, Watertown; W. D. Paine, Brookline; W. F. Hadlock, Auburndale; G. H. Hunt, E. Weymouth; G. C. Holmes, Brockton; A. V. Harrington, Newton; Martin Brothers, Dorchester; A. R. Block, North Attleboro; Ames Brothers, Harvard square, Cambridge; Alexander Allen, Medfield; W. C. Stickie, Teale square, Somerville; George L. Briggs, New Bedford; Fred Cahill, Millford; E. L. McAuliffe, Randolph; Ralph W. Hill, Waltham; H. W. Sherburne, Malden; G. S. Schenck, Wollaston; C. A. Smith, Plymouth; T. J. Flannery, Waltham; Tobin Brothers, Dorchester; W. K. Ephlin, Methuen; W. W. Davis, Roslindale.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the members began to arrive and talked with each other in two rooms set apart for their use. Those who have been long in the business recalled the early days when the present rapid means of transportation were undreamed of.

Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, who has handled newspapers since 1872, was in business in Milton Lower Mills until 1900. He used to go to the train every morning on horseback for his papers.

L. A. Chapin was among those present. He has been in Quincy for the past seven years, but for over 20 years before that was in practical control of the Hartford, Conn., district. Mr. Chapin was the first to send New York Sunday editions to Springfield, attaching a freight car to the regular passenger train, mostly at his own expense. Having built up the business he was able to dispose of it and retired.

Lewis McLaughlin of Watertown has been in the business for 40 years, beginning to sell newspapers as a boy of 14. He has always remained in the Watertown field, and in the early days he used to walk over to the Newton station and bring back his stock for the day on his shoulder. "Couldn't do that now," he said, "when I have a ton of papers come of a Sunday morning."

Officials of The Christian Science Publishing Society made the visitors welcome. After the luncheon the newsdealers visited every part of the Monitor plant and offices.

An invitation was extended to the visitors to visit The First Church of Christ, Scientist. The regular monthly business meeting was held after the inspection trip.

Each of the visitors carried away a special illustrated folder as a souvenir of the occasion. The menu was printed with a reproduction in miniature of a page of the Monitor. On the back was a photogravure of the Christian Science group of buildings.

BAY STATE GRANGE  
AGAINST RECIPROCITY  
C. M. GARDNER SAYS

(Continued from Page One.)

declared, would be seriously affected by its ratification.

President Taft's declaration to 25 members of the national grange on Monday that he insisted upon a trial of the agreement, no matter who opposed it, did not deter the opposition today.

"Certainly," said the President, "I have no disposition to interfere with the prosperity of those who make up the bone and sinew of our population—the farmers—and I am convinced that I am in no way interfering with it."

"If I am—if we carry through this treaty and it turns out that it does produce the injury that you anticipate, it does not last longer than either side desires it to last. I am convinced that after it has been given one year's trial neither side will think of reversing it. That is my conviction. I cannot go into any argument."

You say that the Republican farmers are going to desert us if we put that through. I am very sorry if that is to be the case, because I have a personal liking for the Republican farmers, just a little more stronger than for the Democratic farmers, although they are all citizens of the United States whose welfare I must hold equally in my care.

But my conviction with respect to the advantages of this treaty is very deep. So far as the effect of this on my personal political fortunes, it ought not to influence me and does not influence me in the slightest.

I believe this treaty to be the best thing for the whole country, including farmers, merchants, laboring men and all, because I believe it is contrary to nature, it is flying in the face of Providence to put an artificial wall like that between this country and Canada and not get the benefit that will inure to peoples of the same traditions, the same language and practically with the same character of labor.

If we take down that wall, we will benefit by it, for we shall sell more agricultural products to Canada than she will sell to us. We do now and we shall sell her even more after the treaty goes into effect.

"That is my judgment. I am not arguing—I am merely stating this, I should not have taken the responsibility of doing what I have done to put this reciprocity treaty through."

"I am willing to abide the judgment of history—the judgment that will come after the event. When you gentlemen come to see the result, I believe you, as fair-minded men, will admit that you have been wrong in your fears and that I have been right."

BILL FOR REGULATING  
AVIATORS PASSES THE  
CONNECTICUT SENATE

HARTFORD, Conn.—A bill concerning the registration, numbering and use of airships and the licensing of aviators passed the state Senate today. If the House concurs on this matter Connecticut will be the first state in the Union to formulate legislation regulating aviation and aviators. Governor Baldwin will sign the measure because he proposed the bill.

AUGUSTA'S MASS  
SCHOOL MEETING

AUGUSTA, Me.—Augusta's annual mass school meeting, the only one of its kind in a Maine city, was held Monday evening. Mayor Réuel J. Noyes was elected moderator.

The board of education reported an enrollment of 1,956, an increase of 158, in the public day schools, and of 290 in the evening schools. For school support \$31,772 was voted to be supplemented by \$26,000 from the state.

JOHN TOWNSEND MILLER FREED.

NEW YORK—Judge Rosalsky permitted John Townsend Miller, a former Amherst student, to go free today on a suspended sentence of not more than 10 nor less than five years. He pleaded guilty to an indictment charging petit larceny.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. —Montgomery, Stone, Castle, and Merchants, of Venice. COLONIAL.—"The Arcadians." B. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt. MAJESTIC.—"The Prince of Pilsen." SHUBERT.—"Ann Boyd." TREMONT.—Richard Carle.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. —EVERY EVENING AT 8 o'clock, and Wednesdays and Saturdays, afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, "Carmina" (a short opera company).

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PUSH HARBOR PLANS  
IN A CONFERENCE AT  
COMMERCE CHAMBER

(Continued from Page One.)

George G. Crocker, chairman of the big four commission, and Josiah Quincy, a member of that commission, at the chamber late Monday, said Secretary McKibben today. A further discussion of the joint committee will be held Friday at 4 p. m. Mr. Crocker and Mr. Quincy are both at the meeting today of the Boston transit commission, of which the former is chairman.

It was estimated today at the chamber that from 1,500 to 2,000 out of the 3,000 men and firms to whom President Smith had sent letters calling for support of the bill for immediate release of the \$3,000,000 appropriation and appointment of a special harbor board had communicated their approval of the measure to their senators and representatives. President Smith has received about 500 replies in support of the chamber's bill.

The conference of the joint committee was along general lines, according to Mr. McKibben. The results will be presented in a report to the directors early next week. The development at South Boston, according to Mr. McKibben, is really looked upon as a separate proposition and calling for an additional appropriation of \$3,000,000.

"Mr. McKibben said that the East Boston appropriation is not considered by any too large for the proposed development there.

The members present included the president, George S. Smith, David O. Ives, Secretary McKibben, W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the metropolitan improvements committee; Charles F. Adams, 2d, Frank P. Carter, John F. Masters, Frank R. Shepard, John R. Devine, F. O. Laws, Amos R. Little, Joseph Russell, Jr., and of the city planning committee, Frank A. Bourne, Herbert J. Kellaway, John Nolan, Henry Sterling, Robert A. Wood and Robert P. Bellows.

IMPROVE HARBOR FOR  
CANADA TRADE URGES  
L. A. FROTHINGHAM

(Continued from Page One.)

Urging the immediate development of Boston harbor to meet the demands of coming reciprocity with Canada, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham made an ardent plea for industrial Boston and praised the work of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in awakening the public to the commercial and industrial possibilities of New England in a speech before the Neighborhood Club of Allston, Monday evening.

"When we look at the amount spent on the development of Boston harbor, less than \$15,000,000 exclusively on dredging and at the wharves in this city, and then compare it with the amounts spent on other great ports in this country and Europe, we see we are only a drop in the bucket and far behind other markets of trade," said Mr. Frothingham.

He cited the excellent dock and harbor system in other cities of the United States and Europe, with the difficulties confronting them, and the small amount of money it cost them compared with the money spent in this city.

"The Chamber of Commerce," said the Lieutenant Governor, "has asked that the restrictions be taken off the last legislative appropriation for the port, that it may be used to fill in the East Boston flats and eventually build wharves and warehouses.

"We realize," he continued, "that reciprocity with Canada is near at hand. The opportunity for Boston is here."

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FIRE IN EAST BOSTON.

There was a \$5000 fire Monday night at the home of Emery D. Leighton, shipbuilder, 63 Monmouth street, East Boston. The fire originated in the cellar, worked into the walls and burned to the roof. It lasted one hour. Its cause is not known.

LINEMAN GETS A SHOCK.

TAUNTON, Mass.—James H. Perry, a lineman, residing in this city, received 2200 volts while on a pole cutting a feed wire at Mansfield this morning. He passed on.

WASHINGTON—Disinfection by the United States army officers to interfere

CHAMBER PLANNING  
ENTERTAINMENT FOR  
150 CHICAGO MEN

in the Mexican situation was emphasized today by instructions sent to Colonel Steevey, commanding at El Paso, Tex., following the receipt of his account of the fighting at Juarez. The telegram sent by Major-General Wood, chief of staff, to Colonel Steevey follows:

"Use your best efforts to enforce the neutrality laws, and urge on the people of El Paso the necessity of keeping as much as possible out of the zone of fire."

Several telegrams were received from Colonel Steevey at the war department. In his latest telegram Colonel Steevey reported that General Madero, after finding himself unable to stop the insurgents from attacking, was bringing up his main force toward Juarez, apparently with the intention of making a general attack.

Wednesday morning a party of about 200 will be taken to Beverly in automobiles. Here inspection will be made of the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company. Luncheon will be served at the Oceanside hotel at Magnolia. The afternoon will be spent in sightseeing along the North Shore. The return to Boston will be made about 5 o'clock. Dinner will be served at the Algonquin Club.

The party will be escorted to the woolen hall for the "Chicago Night" concert. The entire floor has been reserved by the chamber.

The harbor and ocean trip will be taken Thursday. Inspection will be made of the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. Luncheon will be served there, and the steamer will leave at 1 p. m. for a cruise along the North Shore to Gloucester. Then they will sail back to Nantasket, where dinner will be served at the Hotel Somers.

After the banquet the party will go to the train, and shortly after midnight will leave for Chicago.

The Chamber of Commerce European tour, beside the usual sight-seeing, will include inspection of the important, municipal, commercial and industrial improvements of the various cities and towns. Among them are:

Historical points of interest are on the schedule for Friday. By automobile the visitors will be taken to the most interesting parts of Boston proper, to Harvard University, Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, returning to the Country Club at Brookline for luncheon.

In the evening the guests and their escorts will attend a dinner at the Hotel Somers.

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The Chamber

# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## BROWN VARSITY NINE IS NOW READY FOR THE HARDEST GAMES

Faces Princeton on New Jersey Field Tomorrow and Harvard at Cambridge Next Saturday.

## SHOWING TO DATE STANDING TO DATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Having completed the first "leg" of its baseball season with a magnificent record, the Brown University team will, beginning tomorrow, start on the portion of its schedule which includes the "big" teams. The Brunonians are covetous of first place in the final ranking when the season is over, and the work up to date certainly entitles them to consideration.

Brown has played an even dozen college games, and only one of these turned out to be a defeat. West Point won April 29, in a close game, 7 to 6. Every other contest was a victory for Brown, and in four of them the opponents were shut out.

Tomorrow Brown will tackle Princeton in Princeton. Saturday Brown will wander up to Cambridge to tackle Harvard, and apparently not satisfied with these two hard games, will on the following Wednesday, take a trip to New Haven to combat Yale. The coaches and the members of the team realize that these three games, coming within a week, and on foreign diamonds, present a hard proposition.

The Princeton game is the second between the two this year. On April 22 the two met in this city and Brown won, 4 to 2, in one of the best local games of the year. It was in this game that Reginald Nash made a home run with two out and the bases full, scoring the only four runs for Brown, when Princeton was two runs ahead.

Princeton men felt, then, that they should have won the game, and indeed there was some reason for that feeling. Although the score gave Brown the credit, it was only one hit that won the game. Princeton is in hopes of regaining its standing tomorrow on the home field and Brown is equally determined to second its former victory.

Saturday's game with Harvard will be the first between the two this year. The Yale game next week also marks the first conflict between them this season. In both teams Brown recognizes worthy rivals, but it is the intention and hope to win them both.

Brown has scored 84 runs in the past 10 college games against a total of 22 for her opponents. West Point scored seven runs, and Stevens Institute and the Massachusetts Agricultural College take second place, each having scored three; Bowdoin, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Tufts, each scored two, while Trinity, Wesleyan, Lafayette and the University of Virginia failed to tally even a single run.

## LEXINGTON G. C. HAS MANY DATES

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington Golf Club has an interesting program of events for the current year. The open tournament will be held June 17. Play for the annual fall tourney is to be named later as is the Thanksgiving day program. The schedule follows:

May 13, green committee trophy; 20, handicappers trophy; 27, Bowler trophy; 30, handicap vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.)

June 17, open tourney; 17, stars of Ring-golf cup, play for cup; 17, stars of Ring-golf cup, final for spring cup end; 4, handicap vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.)

Sept. 4, handicap vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.)

Oct. 1, finale for handicappers' trophy.

Nov. 1, finale for Bowler trophy.

## BOWDOIN TEAM NEARLY PICKED.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The tournament to pick the team to represent Bowdoin in tennis this year is nearly finished. As a result William A. MacCormick '12 of South Framingham, Mass., and Benjamin Partridge, Jr. '12 of Gardner, Me., will be two of the members of the team with Capt. Fred Black '11 of Rockland. The fourth man of the team will be decided by matches between the two men defeated in the semi-finals and the other men previously defeated by the players in the final match. The winner of the final match will play doubles with Captain Black. There have been some exceptionally close matches this year and it has become evident that there is more real tennis material in college this year than for some time past.

## WALSH LEAVES N. Y. AMERICANS.

NEW YORK—The New York American Baseball Club released Catcher Joseph Walsh Monday to the Indianapolis club of the American Association. He will join his new team immediately. Walsh, who is graduate of Villa Nova College, caught for the Jersey City Eastern League team last season.

## TO LEAD PENN FRESHMAN CREW.

PHILADELPHIA—F. H. Pennington, Wh. '14, has been elected to lead the Pennsylvania freshman crew. Pennington was one of the few men of varisty caliber who reported for fall practice, and is at present pulling one of the strongest oars in the 1914 boat.

## EASTERN CIRCUIT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE IS SCENE OF CONTESTS

Western Clubs Open First Invasion of 1911—Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Add Victories.

## SHOWING TO DATE STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	1910	1911
Philadelphia	16	5	762	509
Pittsburg	13	6	684	573
New York	12	7	632	728
Cincinnati	11	9	550	471
Boston	8	14	364	378
St. Louis	4	12	250	294
Brooklyn	5	15	250	316

RESULTS MONDAY.

	Won	Lost	1910	1911
Boston 5, New York 4.	1	0	1	0
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 0.	1	0	0	0
Pittsburg 4, St. Louis 2.	1	0	0	0

GAMES TODAY.

	Philadelphia	Boston	Cincinnati	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Brooklyn
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Today marks the opening of the first eastern invasion of 1911 by the western clubs in the National League, with Cincinnati at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn and Pittsburg at Philadelphia. It will give the followers of this league their first opportunity to see how the teams from the West compare with their eastern rivals and is expected to give a line on the possible pennant winners.

Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg were the winning teams Monday, the first named defeating New York 5 to 4, Philadelphia shutting out Brooklyn 5 to 0 and Pittsburg winning from St. Louis 4 to 2.

BOSTON NATIONALS WINNERS.

The Boston Nationals defeated New York Monday at the south end grounds by a score of 5 to 4. Ingerton's long hit into the score board bleachers was the feature:

Ingertons ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 — 5 2  
New York ..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 4 9 0

Batteries, Pfeffer and Rariden; Raymond and Wilson. Umpires, Klein and Doyle.

PHILADELPHIA 5, BROOKLYN 0.

PHILADELPHIA—Brooklyn was shut out here Monday, 5 to 0. Alexander held the visitors to three hits and struck out nine batsmen. Wheat being a victim three times. Score:

Ingertons ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 — 5 2  
New York ..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 4 9 0

Batteries, Alexander and Doolin; Bell and Bergu. Umpires, Eason and Johnson.

PITTSBURG DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburg defeated St. Louis Monday by bunching hits in the third inning and getting big hits in the fourth and sixth. Both pitchers were at their best. Score:

Ingertons ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 — 4 9 1  
St. Louis ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 7 3

Batteries, Steel and Gibson; Steel and Bresnahan. Umpires, O'Day and Brennan.

tufts increases tennis activities

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington Golf Club has an interesting program of events for the current year. The open tournament will be held June 17. Play for the annual fall tourney is to be named later as is the Thanksgiving day program. The schedule follows:

May 13, green committee trophy; 20, handicappers trophy; 27, Bowler trophy; 30, handicap vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.)

June 17, open tourney; 17, stars of Ring-golf cup, play for cup; 17, stars of Ring-golf cup, final for spring cup end; 4, handicap vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.)

Sept. 4, handicap vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.)

Oct. 1, finale for handicappers' trophy.

Nov. 1, finale for Bowler trophy.

tufts class games May 18.

MEDFORD, Mass.—Extension of intramural activities to tennis was announced today by the advisory athletic board of Tufts college through the tennis managers, Parker McCollester of Detroit and Herbert H. Hudson of Boston. The plans are for two leagues, one comprising the fraternities and the other the dormitories. Each fraternity and each dormitory will be represented by a doubles team and matches will be played every afternoon beginning next Monday.

As a result of the elimination matches the champions of each league will meet for the honor of representing Tufts at the annual intercollegiate championships of the New England colleges. A suitable cup will also be offered and will pass into the temporary possession of the winning team.

The present double champions of the college, Robert M. Knight of Tufts college and Russell P. Wise of West Newton, are to meet the Exeter tennis team next Saturday at Exeter. This will be the first of a number of matches which the Tufts team is to play.

TO ARRANGE RACING DATES.

DETROIT, Mich.—Automobile promoters and manufacturers are eagerly awaiting the announcement of the belated schedule of Grand circuit racing dates. Samuel Butler, chairman of the contest board of the American Automobile Association, is now in Detroit and today will meet the representative of the Manufacturers' Contest Association for the purpose of deciding the season's auto racing. Official announcement of the plans is expected today or tomorrow.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON—For the ladies' British golf championship, which will be played on the links of the Royal Portrush Club next week, no fewer than 108 entries have been received. The list includes the names of all the leading British players, as well as several from Canada, the United States, and one from New Zealand. The championship was instituted in 1893, and the present holder is Miss E. Grant Sutton.

TO LEAD PENN FRESHMAN CREW.

PHILADELPHIA—F. H. Pennington, Wh. '14, has been elected to lead the Pennsylvania freshman crew. Pennington was one of the few men of varisty caliber who reported for fall practice, and is at present pulling one of the strongest oars in the 1914 boat.

## College Athletic Coaches—No. 31

Arthur N. Smith, University of Maine.



COACH A. N. SMITH.

## TWO EASTERN TEAMS PLAY IN WEST TODAY IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

## CAMBRIDGE WINNER OVER OXFORD IN TWO RACQUET TOURNEYS

Boston Faces Cleveland While  
New York Meets Detroit—  
Boston, St. Louis and Detroit Add Victories.

## FOUR DO NOT PLAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	1910	1911
Detroit	20	2	900	632
Boston	11	0	550	472
New York	9	9	500	645
Philadelphia	9	9	500	570
Chicago	9	10	474	437
Washington	8	10	444	300
Cleveland	9	14	364	667
St. Louis	5	16	238	206

RESULTS MONDAY.

	Boston	New York	0, called.
Detroit	4	2	1
St. Louis	4	2	1
Washington	4	2	1
Cleveland	4	2	1
Philadelphia	4	2	1
Chicago	4	2	1
New York	4	2	1
Boston	4	2	1

GAMES TODAY.

	Boston	Cleveland	New York at Detroit.
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Two of the eastern clubs in the American league open their first western series of 1911 today, Boston meeting Cleveland at Cleveland and New York facing Detroit at Detroit. Much interest is taken in the latter game, as it will be the first opportunity of seeing how the Tigers are going to compare with the eastern teams after showing marked superiority over the other western nines. The other two eastern and western clubs are not scheduled to play.

Boston closed its eastern series Monday with a 4 to 0 victory over New York, while Detroit won still another from Chicago, 8 to 2, and St. Louis defeated Cleveland, 4 to 2. The Washington-Philadelphia game was postponed.

## BOSTON WINS SHORT GAME.

NEW YORK—The Boston Americans shut out New York Monday by a score of 4 to 0. The game was called in the seventh inning. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H. E.
Boston	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	6	2	10
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Batteries, Wood and Nunemaker; Caldwell and Blair. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

## DETROIT ADDS ANOTHER WIN.

CHICAGO—Detroit defeated Chicago 8 to 2 Monday. Lange, who was pitching excellent ball in the early innings had to retire in favor of Baker. The latter could not stop the visitors. Score:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 6 1

Batteries, Covington and Stange; Lange, Baker and Sullivan. Umpires, Perrine and Sheridan.

## ST. LOUIS GETS A GAME.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## GOWN MADE OF STRIPED LINEN

Particularly suitable for morning wear.

THIS gown is made of striped linen and is exceedingly smart. The cuffs are of plain white embroidered and the collar matches them. The skirt is a simple seven-gored one. The gown altogether is eminently fashionable for morning wear and the same model will be found a good one for various seasonal materials. It is excellent for pongee and taffeta as well as for linen and other materials. It could be made from thinner and lighter washable fabrics, or the skirt and waist could be used separately to advantage.

The skirt is adapted to the coat suit and also to wear with odd waists. The waist is one of the simple plain ones that is always smart. It is tailor finished. Many women like to include thin flannel waists in the spring and summer outfit, and this waist made of Scotch or French flannel will be found excellent for cool days throughout the season.

Praised tailored waists with the box plait and cuffs finished with scalloped edges are among the novelties of the season. Linen treated in that way would be exceedingly handsome.

In place of striped material, just such a gown as this one can be made from plain colored linen with box plait and cuffs piped with black and white, and the skirt trimmed with a deep cuff of the material finished in the same way.

For a woman of medium size the waist will require 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 or 1½ yards 44; for the skirt will be needed 5½ yards 27, 4 yards 36 or 3 yards 44 if there is no up and down, but should the material have either figure or nap, 7 yards 27, 5 yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches will be required.

A pattern of the waist (6911), sizes 34 to 46 inches bust, or of the skirt (6970) sizes 22 to 36 inches, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## WOMAN MAY SUIT HER TASTE

Wide choice in modes and materials.

AS the season advances it becomes more evident that women are going to be allowed to do very much as they please in the way of clothes. There is such a wide choice of fashions and materials in every garment that a woman need no longer dress like her neighbor, and she has a chance to follow out the demands of her figure and her taste, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

Coats are short, but there is no definite length. She can have a bolero, an Eton, a jacket to the hips or one six inches below. She can work this out to suit the lines of her figure. If the single-breasted effect is unbecoming she can adopt the style that has the long revers to the waist and has two fastenings, double-breasted, from waist to hips.

In skirts she can do almost anything she pleases, except widen the hem. Even this dictum does not mean that she must keep it under two yards, as the extremists do; she can let it run several inches over, but the effect must be that of a straight line from under the arms to hem, and she must put weights in the latter so that it will not fly. It is really not so much the narrowness at the bottom as the straightness of line that the style demands, and this is obtained by widening the hem in such a manner that it pulls the seams down straight and re-



## FOR SHIRT WAISTS

Wash silks in the coolest combinations of white and colors are displayed by Paris makers with convincing force, especially for shirt waists.—Washington Herald.

## DELICIOUS RHUBARB DISHES

Tarts, pudding and May trifle now in order.

OF all garden gifts, none is more welcome to housewife or cook than the good friend, rhubarb, oldest of all our various culinary aids, says a writer in the Peoples Home Journal. When the round, brown knobs first peep up in the corner of the garden, visions come of the manifold methods in which the juicy stalks will presently be cooked.

To make rhubarb tart wash two pounds of rhubarb and cut up in one-inch lengths, then dry it. Put it into a pudding dish, with one-half pound of sugar sprinkled among it, also one-half teaspoonful of ground ginger. Paste: Sift into a basin one-half pound of flour, rub finely into it three heaping tablespoonfuls of butter. Add one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, then add enough cold water to make a stiff paste; turn it out on a floured board and roll it a little larger than the size of the dish; wet the edge, cut a band of paste and put it round the edge of the dish; wet the band again and place the remainder of the paste on. Press it down very lightly to make the edges adhere; pare and notch them neatly according to taste. Brush the top with well-beaten egg; put it in a hot oven to bake for one hour. When the fruit tart begins to boil out at the side it is usually ready.

To make rhubarb charlotte soak one and one-half ounces of gelatin in half a pint of water for ten minutes; dissolve gently and strain. Stew three-quarters of a pound of cut rhubarb, with four ounces of sugar, one pint of water, the grated rind and juice of one lemon.

Add the gelatin and two well-beaten whites of eggs. Pour into a mold lined with lady fingers. When firm turn out quickly and carefully into a cold dish. Serve with a custard made of the yolks of the eggs, two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half pint of milk and a few drops of vanilla.

Apple and rhubarb pudding is made by soaking one pint of very fine bread crumbs in one quart of milk until they are soft; then spread a buttered dish with pared and cored sour apples cut as thin as a wafer. Lay over these some thin slices of rhubarb. Beat three eggs with one half pint of sugar and mix with the milk and crumbs, pouring over the fruit; set in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven to cook until the custard is firm and apples tender. Serve with meringues on top, placing a bit of apple jelly in each ring.

For rhubarb marmalade put six pounds of rhubarb which has been peeled and cut into small cubes into a preserving kettle, also seven pounds of granulated sugar, the grated peel and juice of two oranges and two lemons, one-half pound each of English walnut and almond meats chopped very fine. Mix all together, cover and let stand all night. Boil until it begins to jelly and stir to keep it from burning.

A May trifle is a favorite sweet. Place a layer of cooked rhubarb in a crystal dish and cover with lady fingers moistened with rhubarb juice. Sprinkle in one-quarter pound of chopped preserved ginger, and over all pour a good custard and garnish with whipped cream and strips of angelica.

## SUNLIGHT FOR THE BEDROOM

One among several important features.

EVERY bedroom should have some direct sunlight during the day. Windows should be so placed as to cause a cross or diagonal draft of air. If the room is not on a corner, and can have windows only on one side, a bay window will increase the circulation of air, and the doors may also be used to create a draft with the open windows. Have the windows of good height and as broad as possible and yet consistent with the lines of the room. Of course, they should be made to open at top and bottom. Casement windows opening outward are very decorative and will at the same time admit a good circulation of air.

The cheerful atmosphere of the bedroom is greatly enhanced by the outlook from its windows, but it is not dependent on it. Nothing is more attractive than clean white paint. Delicate-toned papers or tinted walls are best with the white woodwork to make a dainty, rest-

ful background. In selecting a figured paper for the bedroom the greatest care should be taken to find one in which the pattern is not too pronounced. One should think, when buying a wall-covering, whether it will stand the test of intimate acquaintance. Stripes and plain surfaces are especially good for low-ceiled or attic rooms.

In many cases a floor can be made quite presentable if painted and used with rugs. However, matting are excellent and easily kept clean. Somewhat newer than the matting and superior in some ways is a linoleum which is made in patterns resembling matting, the difference being scarcely discernible. This linoleum is two yards wide.

As for the bedroom rugs to be used with hardwood or matting-covered floors, there are many reasonably priced ones to choose from. One of the most satisfactory, because it may be washed, is in the style of the old-fashioned rag rugs. These come in mixtures or a variety of plain colors striped in white across the ends.

Two sets of window shades are almost indispensable to the bedroom; the dark ones on the outside, and white or light shades on the side toward the room. If muslin curtains alone are used, they should be hung straight and edged with fringe.

There is a great variety of materials in good designs that are suitable for hangings and upholstery, says the Dealer. If cretonne is to be used for couch, coverings a pattern that has a well-covered background should be selected. Denim is another material which is most satisfactory for couch covers and screens, but it is too heavy for curtains.

In these days when the brass or enamelled bed is so generally in use, it is not necessary to have a complete set of expensive furniture. With a good bed of simple, dignified pattern as the principal article of furniture, it is not difficult to find other pieces necessary to the owner's use which will harmonize with it and with each other.

## EMBROIDERY IDEA

Printed herewith is an attractive design to be executed in solid embroidery.



The pattern can be had from the Pictorial Review Company, 222 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

## ONCE WENT A PUDDING-PIEING

Ancient English customs and compounds.

GOING a-pudding-pieing" was an ancient custom in Kent, Eng., which lasted until recently. The young people went about in groups to public houses and ate the pudding pie which an author, writing 30 years ago, describes as flat like a cheese cake, made with a raised crust, filled with custard, and sprinkled with currants. Eliza Acton, writing much earlier, in the middle of the nineteenth century and before the custom had ceased to exist, gives the following recipes:

Pudding pies (entremets)—One and a half pints of milk, three ounces of ground rice, three ounces of butter, one-fourth pound of sugar, a little nutmeg or lemon rind, six eggs, four to six ounces of currants. This form of pastry, or its name at least, is, we believe, peculiar to the county of Kent, where it is made in abundance. Boil for 15 minutes three ounces of ground rice or rice flour in 4½ pints of new milk, and when taken from the fire stir into it three ounces of butter and four of sugar; add six well-beaten eggs, a grain, or two of salt and a flavoring of nutmeg or lemon rind at pleasure. When the mixture is nearly cold line some large patty pans or some saucers with thin puff paste, fill them with it three parts full, strain the top thickly with currants which have been cleaned and dried and bake the pudding

pies from 15 to 20 minutes in a gentle oven.

A commoner kind of pudding pie—One quart of new milk, five ounces of ground rice, 1½ ounces or more of butter, four ounces of sugar, half a small nutmeg grated, a pinch of salt, four large eggs and three ounces of currants.

When the mixture is nearly cold line some large patty pans or some saucers with thin puff paste, fill them with it three parts full, strain the top thickly with currants which have been cleaned and dried and bake the pudding

## MOTOR BONNETS

Smart motor bonnets are made of king's blue raffia cloth. These are gathered to fit the head and a moderately large coiffure, and are tied at the side with a bow of blue messaline ribbon. —Philadelphia Times.

## TRIED RECIPES

### MOCK CHICKEN CUTLETS

PUT cold, cooked veal or mutton through the chopper. To one half pint allow one tablespoonful of stale bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of soft butter, one teaspoonful of minced parsley, a slice of onion minced, salt and pepper to suit; form into cutlet shape, dip in flour and saute in hot fat. Sauting is common, but incorrectly, called "frying." When brown on all sides, serve with potatoes cut into cubes and cooked tender in salted water. Drain off the water and add to the vegetables a level tablespoonful of melted butter, dust with salt and shake over the fire until heated through.

### FLANK STEAK

Below the sirloin and embedded in the fat is a thick piece of lean meat which sells for from 20 to 30 cents, according to locality, and weighs about two pounds. It is lacking in flavor, but is juicy and a great favorite with all meat-cutters. Have the marketman strip off the thin skin and fat enclosing it, then score across the top; broil three minutes on each side over clear coals; then rub with softened butter, dust with salt and pepper. Or pour over a tomato or horseradish sauce. It also makes a delicious braising piece when spread with a seasoned bread-stuffing, rolled up and skewered in place, then cooked in a tightly covered kettle in the oven. Add some fine cut pieces of suet to the kettle. A rich brown sauce should be poured over it when serving.

### GERMAN STEW

Take any lean, tough meat and rub with salt; then set in a cupful of vinegar placed in a deep baking bowl; place the dish on the back of the range, where the vinegar will just become tepid, and let it remain two hours, turning the meat several times, then cut it into small pieces. Try out some suet, dip the meat into flour and fry brown in the hot fat; then add the vinegar and enough boiling water to cover the meat, one medium-sized onion, chopped, six sprigs of minced parsley, a pinch of summer savory, three cloves and a very small bit of bay leaf. Simmer until the meat is tender. Thicken the liquor with flour, and season with salt and pepper. Mix one cupful of mashed potato with enough flour to enable balls being rolled the size of hickory nuts, season with salt, and then drop these into the boiling salted water to cook for five minutes; arrange them around the meat on a hot platter and pour the gravy over all. If eggs are cheap and the dumplings are desired extra nice, one beaten egg may be added to the potato before mixing in the flour.

### RAVIOLI

Mix together any cooked meat and season highly with onion, parsley, celery, salt, pepper and butter. Ham will be an addition to any meat used. Make a pie pastry, cut into rounds as large as the top of a pint bowl or into squares; then place a level tablespoonful of the meat on one half of the pastry, brush the inner edges with water, fold one half over the other and press down tightly; pierce with a fork, brush the tops with water and bake in a moderate oven until the pastry is done and delicately brown. Serve with a hot brown sauce or left-over gravy. —Ladies World.

## ICELESS COOLERS

It will come as a surprise to a good many housekeepers to learn that ice, however desirable as a luxury, is by no means a necessity for preserving food in warm weather.

A peach crate makes a very good refrigerator; or any box of open-frame construction, with slats for sides instead of solid boards, will do. Arrange in it as many shelves as you need, or have room for; provide a door with hinges and catch, and cover the sides, back and door with burlap.

Place an enamel pan on the top, and from this pan hang wicks made of strips of flannel four or five inches wide. These wicks start from the inside bottom of the pan and hang over the edge of the crate until the ends come in contact with the top of the burlap.

The refrigerator is to be placed outside in the shade, but where the wind can blow upon it, and the pan is to be kept full of water. This water is drawn up by the wicks and distributed through the mesh of the burlap by capillary attraction. The breeze causes the moisture to evaporate, and this evaporation reduces the temperature inside the refrigerator. It will keep butter firm on the warmest days in summer. —Youth's Companion.

## ROSE TIE

A unique little tie may be made of pink ribbon, folded and twisted, around one end of the ribbon, which is used as a center, so as to form a soft rose, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fastened to the back of the rose are two pointed pieces of ribbon, three inches long, and from the pointed ends are suspended long pink tassels.

This little rose decoration is very pretty, and may be used with fine effect at the base of the collar of a gown, as well as with the regulation blouse.

## LOUNGING ROBES

Kimonos come in embroidered patterns which a few stitches will transform into dainty lounging robes. —Washington Herald.

## Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

### Night Gown "Special"

For Wednesday, May 10

1.65

The illustration hardly does justice to the night gown it represents.

If one could see the fine St. Gall embroidery yokes, so hard to distinguish from the hand-worked ones—the linen torchon lace which is used abundantly in decorating—the quality of the nainsook—the whiteness of its bleach—the quality of the ribbons and the liberal dimensions of the garments, one would believe it almost impossible to retail these gowns at 1.65.

Yet, this is the price and a "Consumer's League" label on the garment assures the purchaser that it has been made under most sanitary conditions by well paid labor.

## DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

It surely does pay, and pays tremendously. It is one of the greatest single business-building agencies of modern times. Results that the right kind of advertising will bring in the future will be stupendous. The Monitor is interested in the right kind of advertising now; that is, clean and honest advertising. That is the only kind the Monitor considers. So the legitimate advertiser does not have to compete with questionable offerings in the Monitor. The Monitor has ample testimony that advertising in it has brought gratifying results. Its own experience in using its paper for its own publicity has likewise shown conclusively that the right kind of advertising in the right medium certainly does pay.

## COMFORT IN THE GUEST ROOM

Little things that will add to visitor's pleasure.

AS SPRING advances, the week-end visits to the country, seaside and mountains will become more general than during the winter months.

Even the most retiring families will find frequent use for their guest room.

Fortunately the old fashioned "spare room" is a thing of the past. Nowadays the guest room is only another of the delightful improvements of modern life.

In the older days the spare room was stiffly furnished, cold and bare looking.

Today one finds a room cozily and comfortably furnished, where there is a homelike feeling, and where everything is dainty and attractive and seems to offer us welcome as soon as we enter.

Instead of the room being a place where there is only what has been discarded from the other rooms in the house, it is a room which has been carefully furnished and arranged by the clever hostess.

A bright, cheerful room, removed somewhat, if possible, from the center of the household, with a bathroom attached, or one quite near, is the proper choice to make for the guest room.

It should not be elaborately furnished. Neatness and good taste should prevail.

The color scheme in the wall paper and decorations should depend upon what exposure the room has; whether it is full of sunshine or the light is cold and dull. Then, too, many hostesses must consider some articles of furniture, or rugs or carpet, which they already have.

Simplicity, but daintiness, freshness and good color combinations do much to make up the cozy and really beautiful room.

If the walls of the room are done in a plain color, flowered chintz curtains or coverings may be used. If the walls are covered with a paper of a floral design, curtains and furniture coverings may be of the solid color.

Little conveniences for your guest should not be forgotten. On a writing desk or table should always be kept a supply of stationery, such as ink, paper, pens, telegraph blanks and a calendar. A few good books are very pleasing to visitors, says a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

# Famous Men Appeal for Peace

## MR. ASQUITH AT HIS BEST AS HE SPEAKS IN CAUSE OF PEACE

Utterances Are Loudly Cheered by Great Audience Which Attended Recent Meeting in the Guildhall.

### CALLS IT A VICTORY

Definite Agreement Between United States and Great Britain to End War Will Make an Epoch.

LONDON—The reply of the British empire to the proposal of President Taft for an arbitration treaty between the two great families of the Anglo-Saxon race found it most fitting expression in the meeting in the Guildhall on April 28.

"This venerable hall," Mr. Asquith said in supporting the first resolution, "has been the scene of many demonstrations and ceremonies of momentous import in the history of the city and of the country, but I doubt whether it has been the privilege of any of your lordship's predecessors to put it to a worthier purpose than that which has brought within these walls this morning this large and representative gathering. The situation, the unique situation, in which we meet, obliterating for the moment all distinctions of party and of creed, has come into existence without any ostensible or overt prearrangement. It has not been organized or engineered by the apparatus of diplomacy. The initiative was taken, as we gladly and gratefully acknowledge, by the chief magistrate of the United States of America."

The moment, as Mr. Asquith said, was a momentous one. From the musicians' gallery at the north end of the hall, where the ponderous effigies of Gog and Magog, long deprived of their annual outing in the city on lord mayor's day, stand perpetually on guard, to the huge platform, under the great painted windows at the south, a dense black throng relieved only by a spot of color in the tiny ladies' gallery, between the Wellington and Chatham memorials, occupied by the lady mayors, Mrs. Asquith, and Miss Balfour, or the splashes of color on the platform where the scarlet robed lord mayor and sheriffs and the city sword bearer sat, filled the beautiful old building. For an hour and a half previously the ticket holders had occupied the great fifteenth century porch, while the public, in a long queue, had swept round the courtyard beyond. At a quarter of twelve, when the doors were flung finally open to the "hoi polloi," the crowd surged in, and in a moment filled the vast space behind the barriers where no seats were provided.

During the long wait after the doors were first opened the occupants of the reserved seats passed their time in watching the arrival of the distinguished guests upon the platform, the old canopied wainscoting behind which was decorated only by two crossed flags—the stars and stripes and the union jack. Among the first to arrive was the ex-lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury, and the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Aberdeen.

Then came the high commissioner for Canada, Lord Strathcona, and the high commissioner for Australia, Sir George Reid, quickly followed by the high commissioners for South Africa and New Zealand, Sir Richard Solomon and the Hon. W. Hall-Jones. Sir Joseph Ward, the prime minister of New Zealand, the only one of the empire prime ministers who has yet arrived for the coronation, came closely followed by the colonial secretary, Lewis Harcourt, and Lord Ward, better known by the name in which he formerly sat in the Commons, Philip Stanhope. The governor of the Bank of England, the chief rabbi and F. B. Meyer, the representative of the Free churches, followed in quick succession, with a vast number of men well known in the city and empire. When midday struck the entire hall and the galleries was crowded, saving the presence of the half dozen ladies in the tiny north gallery, with a vast concourse of men. The doors at the south end of the platform were flung open, and the lord mayor's procession entered in state.

First the sheriffs, robed from head to foot in scarlet, then the bearers of the civic hat, the civic sword and the mace, then the lord mayor in his robes and chain, and then the principal speakers, the prime minister, the leader of the opposition, and the archbishop of Canterbury. The hat was placed upon the table, the sword and mace crossed immediately behind it, and amid a great roar of applause the lord mayor took his seat, with the archbishop of Canterbury and then the prime minister on his immediate right, and the leader of the opposition and then the lord lieutenant of Ireland on his immediate left.

In a moment, amidst another loud burst of applause, the lord mayor was on his feet. Many a fiery speech had been made within those historic walls, but never such speeches as those which were about to be delivered. Here Gog and Magog were carried after the entry of Henry V. into the city after Agincourt, and here, exactly four centuries later, the Duke of Wellington was fettered, after Waterloo. Close by Wal-

### GIVING PEACE MEDAL TO MR. CARNEGIE



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Scene in Pan-American building, Mr. Carnegie speaking in acceptance of the presentation by Latin-American delegates. Left to right, Mgr. Falconi; Senor Zamacoa, Mexican ambassador; Senor Calderon, Bolivian minister; President Taft; Senor Rojas, Venezuelan minister; Secretary Knox; Mr. Carnegie; John Barrett.

pole heard the city bells clashing out their joy peals for war with Spain. Here the Great Commoner came, in the days, in the midst of his conquests, when, in the words of Walpole's son, "it rained gold snuff-boxes," and here D'Israeli flung out his defiance of Russia.

Touching the platform on either side were the memorials of the two Pitts. The pedestal of the one, inscribed with the city's thanks to the greatest of English war ministers, the man by whom, in the words cut in the stone, commerce had been "united to and made to flourish by war"; the other, "the pilot who weathered the storm," who, born a pacificator, was destined to wage the most furious of British wars.

Here in the midst of these memories and these memorials the first magistrate of the capital of the empire welcomed his listeners amid thunders of applause to the meeting to which they had come to further the progress of civilization by supporting these arbitration proposals aimed at "fewer appeals to the sword, and more frequent appeals to the remedy of reason."

### Demand for Meeting

The meeting, he declared, had been convened by the direction of a unanimously passed resolution of the corporation of London and in response to an influentially signed requisition of eminent and representative citizens, in order that the proposals of the President of the United States of America in favor of Anglo-American arbitration should be carefully and, he hoped, sympathetically considered.

It was an axiom that in English law a man could not be judge in his own cause. They wished to apply that principle to national disputes where they arise. The distinguished head of the American people had made an important proposal to this end. Great Britain and Greater Britain were there together that day and the voice and decision of that meeting would travel across the seas to their kinsmen in America as the voice of the united family of the British race. Let him urge them in the words of the American poet Whittier:

"Prests bravely onward! Not in vain Your generous trust in human kind The good which bloodshed could not gain, Your peaceful zeal shall find."

The first resolution, which the lord mayor called upon Mr. Asquith to move, was as follows:

"That this meeting of the citizens of London, representatives of his majesty's dominions overseas and religious and civil bodies assembled in the Guildhall cordially welcome the proposal of the President of the United States of America in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British empire, and pledge its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

Leaning on the rail in front of him, in his accustomed attitude on the table in the House of Commons, sometimes lifting up his arms to make some gesture, Mr. Asquith in one of the most earnest speeches he has ever made, pressed the claims of the resolution upon the meeting. The western world, he declared, had been doing lip service to the gospel of peace for the best part of 2000 years,

### MR. ASQUITH MAKING PEACE SPEECH



(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)  
Scene at Guildhall meeting, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Balfour being seated.

was to be ruled out. Other things might follow, but it was not for these countries to dictate or preach to others.

Still, he said, in a peroration which aroused the enthusiasm of the meeting, "if the United Kingdom and the United States solemnly and formally agree that between themselves war and the possibility of war are once and for all renounced, a step will have been taken immeasurable in extent, incomparable in significance, in the onward progress of humanity."

Loud as were the cheers when the prime minister resumed his seat, they were even louder when Mr. Balfour took his place to second the resolution. The city of London is, of course, overwhelmingly Conservative, and Mr. Balfour is the senior member for the city. He spoke quite as earnestly and for a longer time than the prime minister, and his speech all through was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

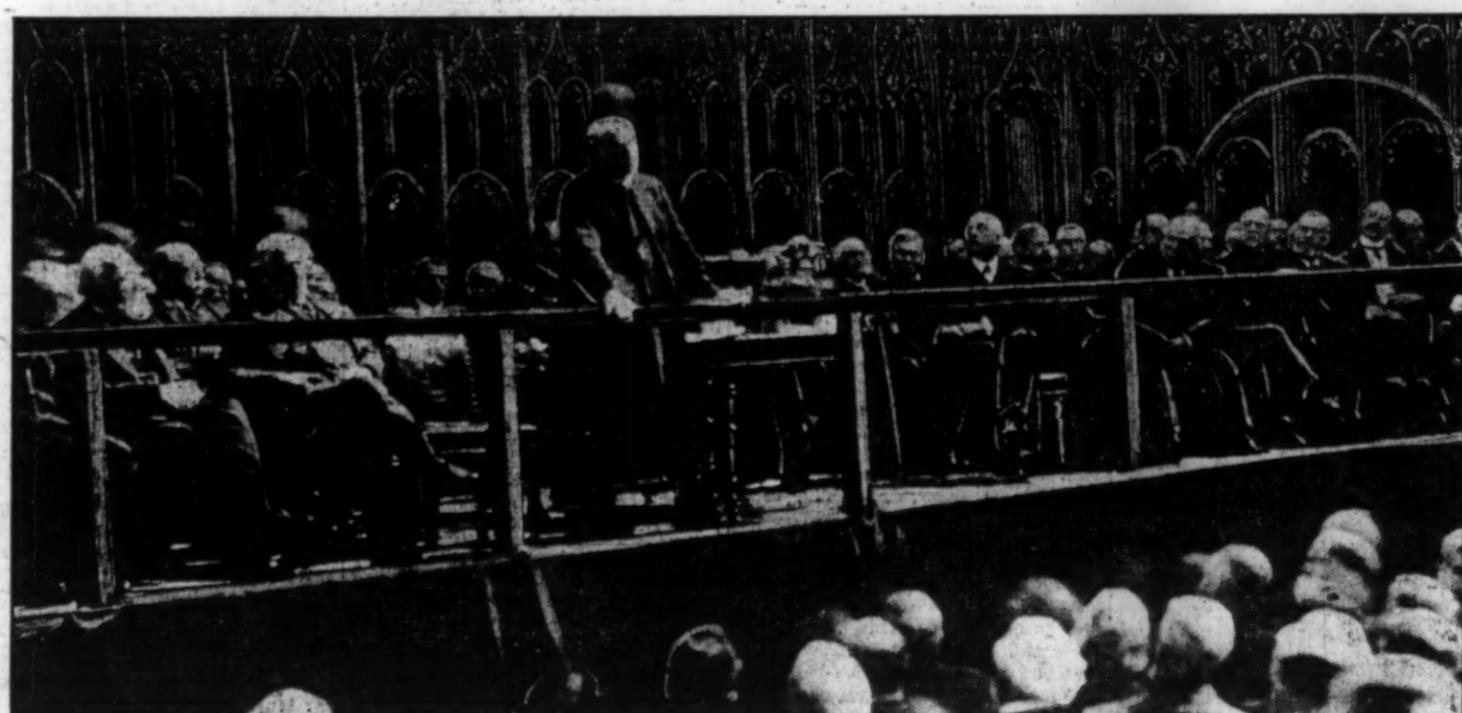
He began by explaining that he rejoiced to have the opportunity of taking part in the present meeting, and then went on to explain that a treaty such as was at present proposed, had long been the ideal of both of the two historic political parties of the state, and that he did not believe there had ever been a moment, certainly not during the last quarter of a century, when they would not have supported each other in an attempt to bring it about. Certainly in his own case, he never had, and he never would, leave any stone unturned to further that cause.

Then he turned to address himself to some of the objections which had been urged. First, there was the objection that it was easy to shout and hold meetings, and to interchange protocols in favor of peace, but that when the strain and the stress of international rivalry came, all these paper barriers were swept aside, and the result was, not that peace would be secured, but that we should part company forever with the dream of an international arrangement by which war might become, in the words of the prime minister, as antiquated as duelling.

### Importance of Treaties

That view, he declared, he could not share. It was true it was folly to attempt to make either positive law or international law go in advance of public opinion. Laws and treaties could do much, still he granted the critics that they could not do everything. He would go even further, and would say that

### BRITISH PRIMATE ADDRESSING GUILDHALL PEACE MEETING



(Copyright by Central News.)  
Reading from left to right the second seated person in the front row is Lord Strathcona, then Sir George Reid in the second row and in the front row Mr. Asquith. In the front row again beyond the table are Mr. Balfour, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Halsbury.

when a law or treaty went in advance of public opinion, it would probably do more harm than good; and he could not imagine a greater disaster to civilization for centuries to come than that after such a treaty as it was proposed to effect, war should ensue between the contracting parties.

That would indeed be a blow to international faith and civilization, under which we should stagger for generations. Therefore, he was ready to grant that if public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic was not ready for this development, it would not be wise to encourage it. But, as far as his observation went, the gloomy view did not represent the facts. He believed, though he was entitled, he admitted, to speak with more authority for his countrymen than for those beyond the Atlantic, that the great mass of public opinion in both countries was in favor of it, and, therefore, it remained for the statesmanship of the two countries to provide a contract which neither party would, in a moment of stress, temptation or difficulty, endeavor to break.

Then, there were the critics who declared that if public opinion was ready, there was no need for such a treaty, and that, if public opinion was not ready, the treaty would be useless. That was a point of view again which he could not share. Positive enactments were of great value. Those people, referred to by the prime minister, who looked with cynical despair on the progress of mankind, and assumed that because many problems were still unsolved, all problems were insoluble, might consider not

how war has been prevented, but how was it conducted under a growing pressure of humanitarian feeling.

The laws of civilized warfare had no more sanction behind them than international treaties, by which meant that you could not enforce them. Nevertheless, what actually happened in war was that these laws were kept. Let anybody study what, under a different view of what was permissible, general of successful armies might do in moments of temptation and crisis, and they will agree that understandings and law have had a great operative effect, even if they have had no sanction but that of public morality behind them.

If he insisted, in a sentence which roused a torrent of applause, to speak with more authority for his countrymen than for those beyond the Atlantic, that the great mass of public opinion in both countries was in favor of it, and, therefore, it remained for the statesmanship of the two countries to provide a contract which neither party would, in a moment of stress, temptation or difficulty, endeavor to break.

Then Mr. Balfour, as Mr. Asquith had done, went on to point out that carrying out of such treaties did not mean that the nations who carried them out were to disarm before the rest of the world. Such a thing, as the prime minister had shown, would be neglect of stewardship. What they were there for that day was to endeavor to join with the United States in setting an example to the world, an example which would be the beginning of a new era. If his prophecy was fulfilled, then the lord mayor would be able to look back to this

day and meeting as one of the most significant epochs in the progress of civilization.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with a terrific shout, the lord mayor declaring that it had been passed absolutely unanimously.

The lord mayor then called on the archbishop of Canterbury to move the second resolution:

"That this meeting records its high appreciation of the important action taken by the lord mayor and corporation of the city of London in convening this meeting, and expresses its desire that the lord mayor should take such further steps as he may deem best fitted to promote the views and objects involved in the foregoing resolution."

The primate, who is a graceful speaker, did this shortly and impressively. It might be said, he declared, that no more speeches were wanted after those of the great twin brethren, or should he have said, of the Hector and Achilles of the meeting. Those speeches would live and would tell. But eloquent as had been the words they had heard, the more eloquent and the more significant fact remained that such was the unanimity of the speakers that what one had said might have been said by the other with hardly a change of a sentence. The country was accustomed to exceptional harmony on ceremonial or complimentary occasions.

But this was no ceremonial or complimentary occasion.

The men they had come to listen to that day had struck a note of practical policy, and as the representative of the established church of the country, he was there to add his voice to theirs. The motto of the city of London was still "Domine Dirige Nos," and the citizens of London were in the hall that day to assert themselves as the Christian citizens of a Christian land, at the inauguration of what he believed could without hesitation be called a policy in consonance with the will of God.

During the past seven or eight centuries, great concourses of men had come together to proclaim some great crusade, and the cry which had reverberated with resistless force from these muster'd men had been the cry, "Dieu le veut," it is the will of God. The first of the predecessors of the lord mayor of London, in the days of Richard Coeur de Lion, might well have taken part in such a gathering.

With a far sounder assurance than theirs, we raise today the cry, as we endorse a policy and a purpose fashioned on the

(Continued on Page Eight, Column Seven.)

# BON TON

NON-RUSTABLE CORSETS

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Spring & Summer

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Guaranteed to Fit,  
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**Remember:** Our fitting service is unsurpassed—our corps of fitters the best that can be procured—our methods the newest and most approved in every respect.

## Jordan Marsh Company

THE WATER MOST IN DEMAND IN  
hotels, clubs, restaurants,  
and on all railways, S. S. lines, etc.  
**WHITE ROCK WATER**  
Order a Case for Your Home.

Improve your desserts by  
using

Burnett's Vanilla

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## WAKEFIELD.

New departments of the Kosmos Woman's Club are: History and current events, Mrs. Georgiana G. French, chairman, Mrs. Olivia H. Fralich, Mrs. Mary E. Walton, Mrs. Minnie R. Sopher, Mrs. Mary F. Howe; art and literature, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ingram, chairman, Mrs. Edith C. Deadman, Mrs. Emily F. Howes, Mrs. Annie L. Cox, Mrs. Georgia L. F. Abbott; sociology, Mrs. Frances R. Pike, chairman, Mrs. Edith F. Foster, Mrs. Lavinia M. Crosby, Miss Eliza M. Greenwood, Mrs. Mabel P. Howlett; sciences and education, Mrs. Mary F. Hall, chairman, Mrs. Mabelle R. Hart, Mrs. Mary H. Woodbury, Mrs. A. Estelle Barber, Miss H. Gertrude Lee.

Members of the Union church will tender a reception tonight to the new pastor, the Rev. Claude A. MacKay.

## NEWTON.

A life-size portrait bust of Henry George and a set of works by that author have been presented to the public library by Clifford H. Kendall of New York.

The annual meeting of the women's societies of the Newton Center Baptist church are being held in the church parlors this afternoon.

The Newton Center Wednesday Club has elected: President, Mrs. John E. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Nelson H. Brooks; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Anderson; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick H. Butts; member of executive board, Mrs. Samuel Widger.

## WINTHROP.

Winthrop Lodge, A. F. & A. M., is to work the fellow craft degree on five candidates at their meeting this evening. The lodge will have a special meeting May 18 and again work the fellow craft degree on five candidates and later in the evening hold an informal ladies' program. An entertainment has been planned by a committee composed of George L. H. Stevenson, David Belcher and Gorham W. Walker.

## WATERTOWN.

Officers elected by Unitarian Club are: President, Lewis McLaughlin; vice-presidents, Joseph W. Gerry, Herbert Coolidge, Charles W. Stone, Harry W. Brigham; honorary vice-president, Samuel S. Gleason; secretary, Royal D. Evans; treasurer, B. Fay McLaughlin; executive committee, Walter C. Vaughan, Harry C. Edmonds, Harry F. Gould, Dr. R. G. Torne, Frederick H. Robie.

## REVERE.

Officers elected by the Beachmont Home and School Association are: President, Ralph T. Kimball; vice-president, Fred A. Hamilton; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster; corresponding secretary, Miss Maude C. Drowne; treasurer, Samuel Carro; executive board, Edward M. Messer, William E. Parker, George A. Sylvester, Mrs. Phineas Levi, Miss Mary T. Ronan, Miss Mary E. Dean.

At the First Congregational church, May 21 will be observed as mothers day.

## LEXINGTON.

A dramatic entertainment entitled "My Cousin Timmy" will be given in the vestry of the First Parish (Unitarian) church Friday evening by Miss Ethel L. Mulliken's Sunday school class for the benefit of the piano fund of the Sun day school.

The board of fire engineers has organized as follows: Chief, Bartlett J. Harrington; first assistant chief, David H. Newcomb; treasurer, J. C. Collingwood.

## WHITMAN.

The selectmen have appointed Randall W. Cook as the board of registrars for three years; Charles Conant, Verin D. Lincoln and E. Clifton Taft as the board of fire engineers.

At the state convention of the Pythian sisterhood this week Mrs. August Wolforth was chosen secretary and Mrs. G. Harry Bill was elected to the fourth term as president of the Past Chiefs Association.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold an all-day meeting Wednesday in the church parlors. In the evening the prayer meeting will be led by W. H. Taylor.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Epworth League will be held Friday evening at the Methodist church.

## EVERETT.

The trustees of the Parlin Memorial library, Edward B. Slocum, Gilman C. Hickok, George W. Buntin, Jr., Frederick E. Jennings and Nelson P. Brown, have prepared plans for an addition to the library, those drawn by John C. Spofford being accepted. The contract for the building will be awarded about May 15.

## READING.

The selectmen have appointed Herbert E. McIntyre forest warden, and he has named Willard A. Bancroft, G. F. Blanchard, John N. Weston and Albert F. Batchelder his assistants.

Arthur B. Nichols of Woburn street has been appointed a registrar of voters to succeed George H. Clough.

## NORWELL.

The Rev. Mr. Drummond, a former pastor of the Unitarian church, will give an address on arts and crafts work before the local Arts and Crafts Society Wednesday afternoon.

## MIDDLEBORO.

Delegations from the local churches will attend the neighborhood convention of Congregational churches at Carver tomorrow.

## STONEHAM.

New officers of the fire department are: Hook and ladder company—Captain, William Brooks; Lieutenant, R. F. Chase; clerk, J. L. Gilson; treasurer, J. E. Wiley; standing committee, M. D. Whitcher, E. S. Frazier, Walter Gorham, Hose 1—Captain, William Brooks; Lieutenant, Louis Willet; clerk, J. E. Finnegan; treasurer, St. John Crouch; standing committee, John Gray, W. H. Richardson, William Brooks. Hose 2—Captain, E. L. Delano; Lieutenant, A. N. Newhall; clerk, Howard Smith; treasurer, Moody Young, Joseph Tansey; standing committee, J. D. Dunckle, J. J. Sullivan, F. L. Newhall.

The preliminary drills for the high school prize event will be held Saturday. Class drills will be held Thursday and Friday afternoons until the close of school.

## MEDFORD.

The street commission will today commence sprinkling the principal city streets with crude oil and far instead of water. Among the streets to be sprinkled are High, Salem, South, Albion streets, Boston, Riverside and Governor's avenues, Brooks, Court, Grove, Harvard, Main, Medford, Monument streets, Mystic and Harvard avenues, Park, Fulton, Summer streets, Ship, Sheridan, Grant avenues, Thacher, Washington, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn streets.

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## BRIDGEWATER.

The Young Peoples League of the New Jerusalem church has elected: President, Roger Wheeler; vice-president, Miss Miriam Turner; secretary, Miss Lottie Capel; treasurer, Myron Richmond; auditor, Joseph Keith; executive committee, Mrs. Percy Rainey, Arthur Benson and Mrs. Myron Richmond.

The local Baptist church will send a delegation to the thirty-first annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Old Colony Association to be held Wednesday at the First Baptist church in Brockton.

## MELROSE.

D. C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, is erecting an \$8000 house for his own occupancy on Morgan street.

The signal board and other apparatus is being installed for the police signal system this week.

## HOLBROOK.

"Albert" S. Locke has been appointed agent at the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad station, succeeding T. V. B. Marsh, who has been retired on a pension.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

An annual business meeting and election of officers will be held by the Sunshine Club tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Partridge.

## EAST LEXINGTON.

A \$300 appropriation has been made by the town for procuring a suitable location for a new schoolhouse in East Lexington and obtaining plans for it.

## ROCKLAND.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church will hold its annual ladies' night Tuesday evening, May 23.

Miss Jennie Forayth, a teacher in the Market school, has resigned.

## CAMBRIDGE SEEKS LAWS OF REFORM

At the annual meeting of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association Monday night the executive committee recommended that efforts for legislation for next year be directed along these lines:

Appointment of a commissioner for the fire and police departments; abolition of party designations from the ballot; appointment of assessors by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the tax commissioner; consolidation of the engineering departments of the city and creation of a commissioner of public works to be at the head thereof; consolidation of the park and cemetery departments; extension of the powers of the city auditor in a manner similar to the power of the city auditor of Boston.

## CHELSEA.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the estate on Chestnut street adjoining the central fire station, now the property of Miss Nedra J. and Alphonso Simpson, will be transferred to the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, and on it a telephone exchange is to be erected.

Margaret Corbin chapter, D. A. R., will hold its May meeting this evening in the "old skule house" and elect officers.

## QUINCY.

The Rev. Charles B. Ames, who recently resigned as assistant pastor of the First Unitarian church, will be tendered a reception in the chapel Friday evening.

The Men's Club of the Washington Street Congregational church has elected: President, J. W. Hendry; vice-president, W. E. Lee; secretary, Harold W. Newcomb; treasurer, J. C. Collingwood.

## BROCKTON.

Montello Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will hold a special roll call supper May 30. The committee of arrangements consists of Mrs. Etta Cole, Mrs. George Ackerman, Mrs. Emma Grant, Mrs. Frances Doten and Miss Mae Morey.

The Men's Club of the Waldo Congregational church has made plans for a ladies' night.

## WALTHAM.

Bernard W. Stanley has been chosen chairman of the vacation school committee of the Education Society.

Temporarily elected officers of Engine 2 of the fire department are: Capt. Arthur G. Eastman; first lieutenant, Ernest L. Balcom; second lieutenant, Roy A. Caswell.

## HANOVER.

The Joseph E. Wilder post and W. R. C. and the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a joint meeting this evening to arrange for Memorial day.

The annual baby show of the West Hanover Band of Mersey will be held next month.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Philip B. Dallingef, who has for the last 10 years been organist at the St. James Episcopal church, has resigned that position to become organist at the Shepard Memorial church. He is succeeded at the St. James church by S. F. Batchelder.

## KINGSTON.

Pilgrim Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will observe its nineteenth anniversary at Plymouth May 18.

It is expected that there will be an attendance of nearly 200 at the reunion of the Kingston High School Association at the town hall next Saturday evening.

## ABINGTON.

The engineers of the fire department have organized with B. Ernest Wilkes as chief.

Mrs. B. C. Faunce has resigned her position as organist of the Universalist church.

## READING.

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## ROTARY CLUB MEN HEAR L. K. ROURKE ON PANAMA CANAL

## MEDFORD.

The street commission will today commence sprinkling the principal city streets with crude oil and far instead of water. Among the streets to be sprinkled are High, Salem, South, Albion streets, Boston, Riverside and Governor's avenues, Brooks, Court, Grove, Harvard, Main, Medford, Monument streets, Mystic and Harvard avenues, Park, Fulton, Summer streets, Ship, Sheridan, Grant avenues, Thacher, Washington, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn streets.

The preliminary drills for the high school prize event will be held Saturday. Class drills will be held Thursday and Friday afternoons until the close of school.

## BRIDGEWATER.

The Boston Rotary Club met at their monthly dinner at the hotel Nottingham, admitted 14 new members, elected delegates to the second annual convention of the National Association of Rotary Clubs of America and listened to a talk by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works on "The Panama Situation," Monday evening.

O. F. Martin, district sales agent of the Hobart Electric Manufacturing Company, and J. W. Newton of Yawman & Erbe company were other speakers.

Mr. Rourke was emphatic in his statement that the United States should for the Panama canal, that it had given the experience of many of its best men and expended about \$350,000,000 on the most stupendous task of all time, and that it should now proceed to keep it Japan or any other nation so disposed could take possession of the canal today in 48 hours according to Mr. Rourke.

Mr. Rourke said that the canal should be kept neutral by the construction of powerful fortifications manned by United States soldiers. The canal was fundamentally built for the sole reason of providing a short connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans for United States war vessels, said Mr. Rourke, and he held the government should be able to close or open it as it chose.

The signal board and other apparatus is being installed for the police signal system this week.

## HOLBROOK.

The Teachers Club will present "Cradford," a dramatic classic, Thursday and Friday evenings in the high school hall. The parts will be taken by the Misses Tenney, Libby, McIntosh, Bullock, Russel, Randall, Dorothy Connor, Alice Connor, Flewelling, Bisbee, Davis and Dow.

## ARLINGTON.

An annual business meeting and election of officers will be held by the Sunshine Club tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Partridge.

## EAST LEXINGTON.

A \$300 appropriation has been made by the town for procuring a suitable location for a new schoolhouse in East Lexington and obtaining plans for it.

## ROCKLAND.

The Brotherton of the First Congregational church will hold its annual ladies' night Tuesday evening, May 23.

## CHELSEA.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the estate on Chestnut street adjoining the central fire station, now the property of Miss Nedra J. and Alphonso Simpson, will be transferred to the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, and on it a telephone exchange is to be erected.

Margaret Corbin chapter, D. A. R., will hold its May meeting this evening in the "old skule house" and elect officers.

## QUINCY.

The Rev. Charles B. Ames, who recently resigned as assistant pastor of the First Unitarian church, will be tendered a reception in the chapel Friday evening.

The Men's Club of the Washington Street Congregational church has elected: President, J. W. Hendry; vice-president, W. E. Lee; secretary, Harold W. Newcomb; treasurer, J. C. Collingwood.

## BROCKTON.

Montello Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will hold a special roll call supper May 30. The committee of arrangements consists of Mrs. Etta Cole, Mrs. George Ackerman, Mrs. Emma Grant, Mrs. Frances Doten and Miss Mae Morey.

The Men's Club of the Waldo Congregational church has made plans for a ladies' night.

## WALTHAM.

Bernard W. Stanley has been chosen chairman of the vacation school committee of the Education Society.

Temporarily elected officers of Engine 2 of the fire department are: Capt. Arthur G. Eastman; first lieutenant, Ernest L. Balcom; second lieutenant, Roy A. Caswell.

## HANOVER.

The Joseph E. Wilder post and W. R. C. and the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a joint meeting this evening to arrange for Memorial day.

The annual baby show of the West Hanover Band of Mersey will be held next month.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Philip B. Dallingef, who has for the last 10 years been organist at the St. James Episcopal church, has resigned that position to become organist at the Shepard Memorial church. He is succeeded at the St. James church by S. F. Batchelder.

## KINGSTON.

Pilgrim Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will observe its nineteenth anniversary at Plymouth May 18.

It is expected that there will be an attendance of nearly 200 at the reunion of the Kingston High School Association at the town hall next Saturday evening.

## ABINGTON.

The engineers of the fire department have organized with B. Ernest Wilkes as chief.



## DIRECTORY OF

## Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

## ADDITION AND LISTING MACHINE

Louis C. Chas, 179 Summer St., Boston. Telegraphograph Adding Machine and Millions are Calculating Machine.

ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-  
WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-  
DISTRIBUTING

The Boston Mailing Co., 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

## ADVERTISING AGENTS

Burkitt &amp; John, 1599 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago. Wood, Putnam &amp; Wood, 181 Devonshire St., Boston.

## ARCHITECTS

Warren &amp; Gerrish, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

## ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

G. W. &amp; F. Smith Iron Co., Gerard and Reading Sta., Boston, Mass.

## BOOKBINDERS

EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dudley &amp; Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

Mfrs. and Distributors of Specialties.

Grand Rapids Shoe &amp; Rubber Co., 28-30 So. Ion St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb &amp; Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

## CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

Levett, Kaplan &amp; Davis, 81-85 University place, New York.

## CLOCKS, HALL, TOWER, ETC.

Daniel Pratt's Son, 55 Franklin St., Boston.

## COMMERCIAL FURNITURE

W. B. Badger &amp; Co., 185 Portland St., Boston.

## CONFECTIONERY SPECIALTIES

Fusty Confectionery Co., 179 Portland St., Boston.

## PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE

## What Pennsylvania Has Done to Prepare for Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

In view of the interest and significance of the American tour of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to all who are following the cause of world peace, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to offer to its readers brief reviews of the peace movement in the various sections where the baron will be a visitor. Today's paper deals with the work in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

While Ohio can claim the President of the United States as a citizen who is doing yeoman work in behalf of the peace cause, Pennsylvania prides itself on the fact that Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, is son of the Keystone state. Allied with Secretary Knox in the interest of arbitration are many men and women who individually or as members of various societies are doing splendid work in furtherance of the cause, which has gained fresh momentum since the third national peace congress at Baltimore showed how intimately the government is concerned in bringing about results.

It is no doubt correct to say that following the Pennsylvania arbitration and peace conference, held in Philadelphia in May, 1908, the people of the great commonwealth have taken hold of the peace subject in real earnest. As a result of the conference, organization was effected of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society. Dr. William I. Hull of Swarthmore, the secretary of the society, was a speaker at Baltimore. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant included both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in his itinerary, and in both places he will be among friends of arbitration and personal acquaintances.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society was organized Dec. 22, 1909. This organization was the final service of a permanent executive committee appointed by Secretary of State Knox, who was president of the Philadelphia conference of 1908. Thomas Raeburn White of Philadelphia is president of the society. William P. Potter and Henry C. Miles, vice-presidents; Dr. William I. Hull, secretary and Aubrey Howell, treasurer. The board of directors is as follows: Joshua L. Baily, Ardmore; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle; Charles C. Binney, George Burnham, Jr., Emma Blackiston, Mary A. Burnham, Philadelphia; William T. Creasy, Catawissa; Lawrence A. Dickey, Villa Nova; Albert C. Dieffenbach, Pittsburgh; J. Benjamin Dimmick, Scranton; Franklin S. Edmonds, Philadelphia; John B. Garrett, Rosemont; Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Philadelphia; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh; Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore College; Aubrey Howell, Philadelphia; William I. Hull, Swarthmore College; Oscar S. Krieger, Pottsville; the Rev. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh; James D. Moffatt, Washington and Jefferson College; Reuben O. Moon, Philadelphia; Henry C. Niles, York; A. Mitchell Palmer, Stroudsburg; George M. Phillips, West Chester; William P. Potter, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; John M. Reynolds, Bedford; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Prof. Leo S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; Nathan C. Schaeffer, Lancaster; Jane A. Stewart, Philadelphia; Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia; William P. Wilson, Walter M. Wood, Philadelphia; Stanley R. Yarnall, Germantown.

The Pennsylvania society has sent out considerable literature and has written to clergymen of every denomination asking for cooperation. Other activities have been in connection with schools. Specially prepared literature goes to normal schools, and provisions are being made for the observance of Peace Day, May 18, in the public schools. The \$10,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Car-

## CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES

A. L. Derry &amp; Co., 427 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

## CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC WIRING

Lord Electric Co., 112 Water St., Boston.

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William Donahue, 1 Liberty St., New York.

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Eaton, Crane &amp; Pike Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

## DOOR CHECKS AND SPRINGS

Norton Door Check Co., 170 Purchase St., Boston.

## DRAWING OFFICE STATIONERS

S. C. &amp; P. Harding, Limited, London, Eng.; Alliance Works, Denmark Hill; Paris, France, 101 Rue de Faubourg St. Denis.

## DUSTLESS-DUSTERS

Howard Dusters-Duster Co., 164 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

## ELECTROTYPES

Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

## ELECTRIC HEATING DEVICES

Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass.

## ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES

McKinney &amp; Waterbury Co., 181 Franklin St., Boston.

## ENGINEERS AND AGENTS

J. B. Robson, 3 Fitchell's Court, Noble St., London, E. C. Eng.

## ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)

McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.

## FERTILIZERS

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

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H. A. Whittemore &amp; Co., 88 Pearl St., Boston.

## FIRE ESCAPES

J. T. Cowles Co., 222 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

## FURNACES AND COMBINATION HEATERS

Ridgway Furnace Co., 6 Portland St., Boston.

## FLOORING (Car Lots Only)

Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass., 33 Broad St., Gardner I. Jones, Treas.

## FURNITURE MFRS.—"ALLSTEEL"

The General Fireproofing Co., 181 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

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Silas Felce &amp; Co., Ltd., 59 Commercial St., Boston; Fitchburg, Mass.; Portsmouth, N.H.; Sylvester Brothers Co., Septic Wash.

## HARDWARE SPECIALTY MFRS.

P. C. W. Mig. Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

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A. J. Wilkinson &amp; Co., 184 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

women's clubs in the state will be requested to investigate the merits of peace and arbitration.

The society has paid much attention to the proposed plan for the establishment of a permanent International Court of Arbitral Justice. It is realized that the chief difficulty would be in finding judges that would please all nations. A plan has been outlined by Charles Richardson, chairman of the committee on correspondence, which calls for the organization of a court with 15 judges. This plan is expected to give the smallest nation the same standing as the largest power. The proposition is to divide the participating nations into three groups, putting the largest nations in one group, the smallest in another and the intermediate one in a third. It is provided that each group select one third of the judges, and that every decision shall require the assent of one or more of the judges chosen by each group. Congressman Richard Bartholdi, chairman of the United States group of the interparliamentary union, has written the originator of the plan that it appears feasible and that he has forwarded it to the secretary for his consideration.

The World Peace Foundation of Boston has recently cooperated with the Pennsylvania society. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead spent some part of April in Philadelphia, lecturing under the auspices of the society at various educational institutions. The Philadelphia Friends' Peace Association is also continuing along the well known lines laid down by the Quaker organization. At the Coulter Street Friends School, Germantown, there have been many addresses delivered by leading workers.

Congressman William W. Grist, of Pennsylvania, last February delivered a speech in the House of Representatives in which he referred to the proposed joint resolution introduced by him in the House the month before for the purpose of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent. He again called attention to the growing sentiment in favor of a proper celebration of the event. He said that since introducing the resolution in the House many men prominent in national affairs have stated that they were in favor of an observance which would show conclusively that permanent peace between the English-speaking people is assured in advance of the unlimited arbitration treaty now in preparation. Pennsylvania desires to place itself on record as favoring President Taft's policy with regard to international arbitration. Should success crown the efforts of the administration, the Keystone state will have been a party to a state of affairs when war between Great Britain and the United States is no longer possible.

A Pennsylvania event which made conspicuously for a better knowledge of peace matters was the state intercollegiate contest in oratory dealing with peace and arbitration and held at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. As a prelude to the contest nine orators from seven colleges had been received by the chairman of the committee on educational work. The six finally selected were as follows: George Middleton, Bucknell College, "The United States of America as a Peace Power"; George W. Rowley, University of Pennsylvania, "Shall the Panama Canal Be Fortified?" Edmund Lashley, Juniata College, "The Evolution of Peace"; W. J. Dickey, Westminister College, "The Rusted Scalp"; Robert A. Adams, Washington and Jefferson College, "The Price of Peace"; C. M. Lodge, Dickinson College, "The Proposed Court of Arbitral Justice."

The judges were John M. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; Henry C. Niles, York; and Dr. G. H. Ehrenfeld of York College Institute. First prize was awarded to C. M. Lodge and second prize to George W. Rowley. The winners of the contest also became the representatives of Pennsylvania in an interstate contest which took place later.

The Pennsylvania society has sent out considerable literature and has written to clergymen of every denomination asking for cooperation. Other activities have been in connection with schools. Specially prepared literature goes to normal schools, and provisions are being made for the observance of Peace Day, May 18, in the public schools. The \$10,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Car-

## HARPS

McVille A. Clark, 418-420 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

## HAT AND BONNET FRAMES MPGRS

J. S. Sieve &amp; Co., 105 Summer St., Boston.

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Grove Heater Mfg. Co., 180-190 Franklin St., Boston.

## INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinckley &amp; Woods, 22 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

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Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## JERSEYS AND SWEATER COATS

William H. Wye &amp; Co., Needham, Mass.

## KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUIT MFRS.

Carter's Underwear, Needham Heights, Mass.

## LASTS

George H. Van Pelt, 440 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

## LIMESTONE AND MARBLE

W. J. Sullivan, 99 Southampton St., Boston, Mass.

## LINENS

A. W. Baylis &amp; Co., 22 Franklin St., New York, N. Y.

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A. E. Martell Co., 180 Devonshire St., Boston.

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H. W. Taylor &amp; Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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The Nielsen Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

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Chandler &amp; Fargher Co., 36 Federal St., Boston.

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E. W. van der Heek &amp; Co., 3 Fitchell's Court, Noble St., London, Eng.

## PAPER DEALERS

Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PACERS

Dodd Quality Meats, Niagara Falls and Bacon, White Rose Lard.

## PAPER DEALERS (WHOLESALE)

E. C. Kastner Paper Co., 114-116 Worth St., New York, N. Y.

## PAPER MANUFACTURING

Bay State Paper Co., 66 India St., Boston, Mass.

## PATTERN MANUFACTURERS

May Mantua Pattern Co., 122 E. 23d St., New York City, N. Y.

## PEANUT BUTTER

Kelley's Dixie Brand, 200 State St., Boston, F. M. Hoyt &amp; Co.'s Buffalo Brand, Amherst, Mass.

## PLASTERERS

Kraft &amp; Bates, 22 Boylston St., Boston.

## PLATES, STORE TRUCKS, GAS ENGINES, MILL SUPPLIES

Robert Gallagher Co., 100 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 68.

## PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

Coburn Organ Co., 220-224 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MUGGREN, Lane &amp; Co., Alliance, Ohio.

## PLUMBING

William H. Mitchell &amp; Son Co., 1 Province St., Boston, Mass.

## POST CARDS

Green &amp; Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

## POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING

Cleghorn Co., 84 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.

## PRECIOUS STONES

Andrews-Burns Paper Co., 84 India St., Boston, N. Y.

## PRINTERS' SUPPLIES

Wild &amp; Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston



For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR  
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

The advertisements upon this page  
are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

AGRONOMIST wanted in grain investigations, bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, \$1500-\$2400 per annum. Write for application and examination form 304 and special form and bulletin No. 421 to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners at once.

ALL-ROUND COOK wanted, summer hotel; good pay. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

APPRENTICE wanted, office; \$5. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTO REPAIRER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AWNING CUTTER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER—Bread and cake baker wanted to take charge small shop; state age and wages. HENRY NENBURGER, Wadsworth, Mass.

BAKER wanted, summer hotel; \$80; good pay. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

BARBER (union) wanted at once. BUR-BAKER'S SHOP, William Condy, proprietor, Pittsfield, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted, Al, to work in carriage shop; one with 20 or 30 years exp.; steady work the year around; state wages wanted. HENRY WRIGHT, 204-206 Church, Torrington, Conn.

BLACKSMITH, carriage, jobbing and shoeing. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOAT REPAIRER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK wanted, restaurant, city. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

BOTANICAL TRANSLATOR wanted, bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, \$1000-\$1500 per annum. Write for form 1424 and application and examination form 304 and bulletin No. 421 to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

BOYS wanted for general work, \$4-\$5. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

BRASS MOLDING wanted; man to work on machine in brass foundry. Apply UNION METAL WORKS, 80 Carter st., Chelsea, Mass.

BRONZE CHASER wanted, first-class worker on bronze tablets. Address, statuary wages expected. ALBERT RUSSELL, 9 Sons Co., Newburyport, Mass.

BUSHELMAN COATMAKER wanted, \$18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARDBOARD MAKER wanted, restaurant, city. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CABINET MAKER wanted; a man who through understanding the business and the good work to work on antiques and make new; steady work; please state experience and wages expected. Address, FREDERICK COOPER, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

CABINET MAKERS—Wanted, several good cabinet makers for furniture factory located in the country; those having had some experience on woodworking machinery; state wages expected; steady work. Apply to BOURN HADLEY CO., Templeton, Mass.

CARETAKERS—Man and wife (Protestants) to care for house in exchange for room (furniture, linens, etc.). MISS J. D. SWASEY, 5 James st., Boston.

CARPENTERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARTRIDGE PAINTERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAFFEUR wanted, Al man with from 3 to 4 years experience on Packard car; willing worker and graduate of Boston Y. M. C. A. Auto Club. Apply to R. F. HOWARD, 15 Harcourt st., Boston.

CHEF wanted, summer hotel; \$65 month. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CLERICAL—Bright young man, good education, wanted for upper leather department; to such a man good opening is offered to grow up in the business. Apply or address letters to Fred L. Hayes of A. J. BATES CO., Webster, Mass.

CLERK wanted in lodging house. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COATMAKER AND PRESSMAN TAILOR wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced job work. DANIELS PRINTING CO., 79 Franklin st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR wanted. \$2 and commission. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

COMPOSITOR wanted, \$2. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOKING—Wanted, Al man with from 3 to 4 years experience on Packard car; willing worker and graduate of Boston Y. M. C. A. Auto Club. Apply to R. F. HOWARD, 15 Harcourt st., Boston.

CUSTOM TAILOR OR CUTTER wanted; neat appearing, active, good work; leather coats, also finished coats in steady position with rapid advancement, the year round. Apply, SCOTCH WOOLEN MILLS, 393 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

DRAUGHTSMEN—Wanted, 2 good men at once. J. PARKER CROWELL, 16 Broad st., Bangor, Me.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, printing machines. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRIVER-UP AND DOWN chair work; experienced men only. Apply, HEYWOOD R. I. Providence, R. I.

CUSTOM TAILOR OR CUTTER wanted; neat appearing, active, good work; leather coats, also finished coats in steady position with rapid advancement, the year round. Apply, SCOTCH WOOLEN MILLS, 393 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER AND MILLER wanted at San Carlos Indian agency, Ariz.; \$900 per annum. Write for application and examination form 1800 and bulletin No. 410 to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

FARMHANDS wanted; milkers, gardeners, poultry men and laborers. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOUNDRY HELPERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GAS FITTERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GALVANIZERS by hot process wanted. N. E. BOLT & STEEL CO., Everett, Mass.

GARDENER-TEAMSTER—Two single men wanted; one a garden and other to tend and full particulars in first letter to JOHN PATTERSON, superintendent Wadsworth Farm, Westover, Conn.

GAS FITTERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL ALL-ROUND MAN wanted, summer hotel. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL FARMER wanted; must be good worker; \$20 month. Apply by letter to the secretary of the local board of examiners at once.

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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## SECURITIES MOVE WITHIN A NARROW RANGE OF PRICES

Sentiment Mostly Bearish but Losses Are Not Severe—Canadian Pacific Again Starts Upward.

### LOCALS ARE HEAVY

Prices had an irregular tendency at the opening of the New York market this morning. The preponderance of sentiment was on the bear side. Stocks easily sagged but losses during the early sales were not severe.

Canadian Pacific and Western Maryland were strong, the former gaining more than a point during the first few minutes.

The situation is very much mixed, permitting only of a traders' market. Profits are quickly taken on either side. The public seems to be entirely uninterested.

Local stocks were weak, Calumet & Hecla showed a substantial loss.

Toward midday the market generally improved. However business continued quiet. Canadian Pacific opened up 1% at 233% and advanced above 234. Western Maryland was up 1% at the opening at 57% and advanced well above 58 before midday. The preferred also was higher.

American Can opened off 1% at 11% and rose 2% before midday. The Interboroughs, Corn Products and Reading showed moderate improvement. Steel and Union Pacific also advanced good fractions.

Calumet & Hecla on the local exchange opened off 3 points at 471 and dropped 8 points more before midday to 465. Fractional losses were sustained by United Shoe Machinery, North Butte, Calumet & Arizona, Utah Consolidated, Inspiration and Lake Copper. Superior was off a point at 32. Fractional improvement was made by Eastern Steamship, Massachusetts Electric and American Woolen preferred. General Electric was off a point at 156.

LONDON—In advance of the fortnightly settlement the securities markets were narrow and price movements showed irregularity in the final dealings today. Domestic issues were steadier. Canadian Pacific finished below the best figures.

Americans displayed a hardening tendency on the curb. The late feature was a sharp jump in the price of London General Omnibus Company on the reported abandonment of the flotation of a rival undertaking.

Dealers up 1-16 at 18 11-16. Continental bourses closed steady.

### SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—John M. Adams of Carroll & Adams & Co., Tour.

Clevefuges, Cuban—Ratiboga & Co.

Clevefuges, Cuba—G. Vizoso and Y. Andrade, & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—H. Bryant of Kahler

Hill Shoe Co., Thorndike.

Indianapolis, Ind.—S. C. Spechardt of W. P. Wappan, Thorndike.

Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros. Tour.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thomas S. Mercer, U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of Miles

Shoe Co., Tour.

Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson of Putney Shoe Co., Tour.

St. Paul, Minn.—C. Mels of C. Gottsch & Co., Inc., Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS.

Bangor, Me.—W. E. Rollins of Bangor

Shoe Co., 143 Lincoln St.

St. Louis, Mo.—E. B. Guess of Burrows, Jones & Dye Shoe Co., Essex.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: May

15.47@48, July 15.56@57, August 14.97@

58, September 13.44@45, October 12.92@

54, December 12.82@54, January 12.80@

51.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton cable: Spot cot-

ton dull, prices steady. Sales today es-

timated at 6000. Receipts of the day

19,000, American 11,900. American mid-

dling uplands, 8,37d. Futures opened

quiet and steady.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT.

BERLIN—The weekly statement of

the Bank of Germany shows cash in

hand increased 16,270,000 marks.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU  
PREDICTION: Generally fair tonight and  
Wednesday; light westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bu-

reau predicts weather today as follows for

New England. Unsettled tonight and Wed-

nesday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a. m. 61@12 noon 70

2 p. m. 68

Average temperature yesterday, 68 1-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 70 St. Louis 82

St. Paul 70 Chicago 76

New York 70 St. Paul 76

Washington 68 Bismarck 82

Jacksonville 80 Denver 82

New Orleans 80 San Diego 66

San Francisco 85 Portland, Ore. 54

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises 4:20 High water 8:58 p. m.

Sun sets 6:52 9:28 a. m. 9:56 p. m.

Length of day 14:23

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Last Open. High. Low. Sale.

Amalgamated..... 63 63 62 63

Am Ag Chemical.. 56 1/2 56 1/2

Am Beet Sugar.... 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2

Am Can..... 11 1/2 12 1/2 11 1/2

Am Can pf..... 115 1/4 115 1/4 115 1/4

Am Cotton Oil... 56 56 55 55

Am Cotton P.... 22 1/2 22 1/2 22

Am Smelting..... 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2

Am T & T..... 149 149 149

Am Woolen..... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Atchison p.... 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2

Brooklyn Transit. 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2

Canadian Pacific.... 233 1/2 234 1/2 233 1/2

Central Leather.... 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2

Ches & Ohio..... 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2

Cin. Gas..... 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

Corn Products.... 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Corn Products p.... 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2

Denver p..... 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

Eastman..... 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2

Eric 1st pf..... 49 49 48 48

Eric Electric.... 156 156 155 155

Goldfield Con.... 6 6 6 6

Gt Nor pf..... 128 1/2 127 1/2 126 1/2

Harvester..... 128 128 126 1/2 126 1/2

Illinois Central.... 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2

Int Marine p.... 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2

Inter-Met..... 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Inter-Met p.... 53 54 53 53

Kan City..... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Laclede Gas.... 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2

Lehigh Valley..... 174 1/2 175 1/2 174 1/2

Mass Central.... 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2

M & St L..... 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2

M & St L & St M.... 137 137 137 137

Missouri Pacific.... 49 49 49 49

Nash Biscuit p.... 128 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2

Nat Lead..... 52 52 52 52

Nat R of Mex p.... 34 34 33 33

N Y N H & H..... 145 145 145 145

N Y Central..... 107 1/2 107 1/2 107

N Y C & L..... 59 59 59 59

N Y C & L Central.... 128 128 128 128

Texas Company.... 27 27 27 27

Third Avenue..... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2

Toledo R & L..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Toledo S & L..... 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Twin City Rr Tr.... 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2

Union Pacific..... 177 1/2 177 1/2 177 1/2

Union Pacific p.... 94 94 94 94

United Inv Co.... 42 42 42 42

Un R Inv p.... 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

Utah Copper..... 44 44 44 44

U S Steel..... 74 1/2 75 1/2 74 1/2

U S Steel p.... 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2

Va-Caro Chemical.... 59 1/2 60 1/2 59 1/2

Walash p.... 36 36 36 36

Western Maryland.... 74 74 74 74

West Maryland p.... 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

Western Maryland 4s.... 87 87 87 87

Western Tel & Tel..... 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

Wm Smelting rets.... 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2

Atchison gen 4s.... 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio 4s.... 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2

Ches & Ohio 4s.... 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2

C B & Q 4s.... 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2

Eric ev B..... 72 1/2 73 1/2 72 1/2

Interboro Met 4 1/2s.... 80 80 80 80

Japan 4 1/2s.... 94 94 94 94

Kansas & Texas 4s.... 97 97 97 97

Lake Shore 4s.... 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2

# Latest Market Reports

# Produce Quotations

# Shipping

## SHOE AND LEATHER TRADES IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION

Local Market's Quiet Aspect Not an Accurate Indication of Business—Changing Styles Confront Buyers With Difficult Problem.

The dividing line between seasons is plainly marked by the departure of the shoe salesmen on their semi-annual trips. The absence of so lively a factor gives to the market a quiet aspect which is all the more noticeable by the absence of the buyers who are now keeping close to their home base awaiting the visits of the traveling men. Therefore the appearance of the wholesale shoe district is not one which would give a correct indication of the real condition of things.

The amount of business which came to this market during the past month was very satisfactory, and in most cases prices were maintained. The former custom of placing orders covering an entire season's supply has been changed. This old habit of buying well fitted the slow productive abilities of the factories of the past, but in these days of rapid mechanical appliances the manufacturers not only found new possibilities, but economical ideas, which being taken advantage of have utilized space, saved time and prevented waste. Tons of pieces which formerly went to the boiler room now find a ready sale among dealers of oiled leather. It therefore may be seen why the buyers are coming here four to six times a year instead of twice, as was their custom a few years back.

While the satisfaction of taking large orders is now denied the manufacturers the aggregate volume of the business is the same, spread out through the entire season though it may be, and it is this change of procedure that makes the older merchants feel quite keenly a slack business period.

Reports from shoe centers make it appear that fabric shoes should be purchased with extreme caution especially in the East. There is convincing evidence that fabrics have touched the top notch of popularity and the trade well knows what a speedy departure a discarded style attains when it becomes out of date. To substantiate this it may be said that a lot of countermanded velvet boots originally sold for \$1.50 had a value of 75 cents put upon them when offered to an eastern house.

White canvas is not included in these reports, as that commodity has always had some demand even when it was considered off style.

## FEW INQUIRIES FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—While the equipment market showed improvement in purchases of locomotives and held its own in cars the past week, the scarcity of new inquiries, which has been the weakest feature for the last four weeks, still prevailed.

Orders were placed for 1320 cars and 148 locomotives. Of cars ordered 1239 were for the Seaboard Air Line to be built by the Pressed Steel Car. Pennsylvania will build 77 engines at their own shops. American Locomotive Company will build 47 and Baldwin 24; these orders were by Western Maryland which wants 30, Seaboard Air Line with 25 and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas with 16. These figures compare with 2500 cars and 93 locomotives ordered the previous week and 2000 cars and 33 engines two weeks ago.

As there have been no new large inquiries for over a month, specifications have become lower since June, 1909. Equipment companies are at present furnishing bids on only 2766 cars and less than 100 locomotives. The largest inquiry is for 1000 cars by Burlington, while the rest are small inquiries. Missouri Pacific wants 75 engines.

The button shoe is again prominent in ladies' and misses' sample lines, which fact carries the minds of many back a few years when the blucher cut was first created. Medium high cut boots seem to be among the best sellers, with as many buttons as can be crowded upon them. This line apes the full toe effect seen on men's shoes, but the high heel has been lowered 2-8 to comply with the new notions of the consumers. Any new styles, however extreme they may be, attract the buyers who, however, admit that their selections are made with difficulty, owing to the lack of stability of styles and the wisdom of catering to the wishes of the public.

Amid all of this expense and toil which the new styles place upon the manufacturers comes good to the consumer, for there is more real merit and wearing quality in the shoes of the present day than could be found in footwear a quarter of a century ago, except in the finer grades which at that time were beyond the purchasing power of the masses.

Factories making summer goods are rushing to complete what unfilled contracts remain, although orders of a sizzling nature are coming in daily. Improvement in the leather market is freely admitted. Prices are firm with dealers earnestly hinting at an advance.

Hemlock sole leather has moved with unusual freedom the past week, the tanners showing no disposition to force contracting for the future. Frequent domestic sales of from 5000 to 10,000 sides were made and while these amounts compared with those recorded during a boom period may be considered ordinary, the frequency with which the buyers appear in the market make results about the same. Cable ordering has been better during the week and the volume of business much larger than for some time. Several of these foreign orders were as large as those given by the home merchants.

Union sole leather has felt the between season inactivity at the shoe centers and sales have been smaller, but a feeling of uncertainty in regard to prices has sent buyers into the market, and buying for future needs has been reported when advantageous terms could be obtained. Prices are strong. Offers for lots below present prices failed to interest the dealers.

Oak sole leather is the quietest of the three grades, the factories using oak soles having about completed their season's run, but the tanners' strong attitude has caused the buyers to "feel the market," as the close season promises to be of a shorter duration than usual.

Chrome side leather is not only firm,

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

#### SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

•Majestic for Southampton	May 10	George Washington, for New York	May 21
Louisiana, for Liverpool	May 10	President Grant, for New York	May 21
•Lauria for Mediter. ports A.	May 10	Adriatic, for New York	May 24
•Provence, for Havre	May 11	Empress of India, for New York	May 26
Cambon, for Rotterdam	May 11	President Lincoln, for New York	May 27
Europe for Mediterranean ports	May 11	Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York	May 28
•Amerika, for Hamburg	May 11	Teutonic, for New York	May 31
Breslau, for Bremen	May 11	Sailings from Glasgow	
•Caledonia, for Copenhagen	May 11	Numidian, for Boston	May 11
Ullson, for Mediter. ports	May 11	Caledonia, for New York	May 12
Madonna, for Mediter. ports	May 12	Furness, for New York	May 13
Duke of York, for Mediter. ports	May 12	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13
•Philadelpia, for Southampton	May 12	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 14
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover	May 12	California, for New York	May 15
•Caledonia, for Copenhagen	May 12	Sailings from Hamburg	May 27
Bremen, for Rotterdam	May 13	Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New York	May 11
•Caledonia, for Copenhagen	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 12
Ullson, for Mediter. ports	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 14
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Cleveland, for New York	May 15
•Kaiser Wilhelm I., for Bremen	May 13	President Grant, for New York	May 16
Noordam, for Rotterdam	May 13	Adriatic, for New York	May 17
Prinz Eugen, for Mediter. ports	May 13	Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	May 18
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	George Washington, for New York	May 19
•Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	May 13	Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	May 20
•Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 21
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Bremen	May 23
•Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	May 13	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	May 9
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Bremen, for New York	May 13
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	May 14
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	George Washington, for New York	May 15
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	May 16
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 17
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 18
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 19
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 20
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 21
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 22
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 23
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 24
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 25
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 26
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 27
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Antwerp	May 10
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for Montreal	May 13
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 14
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 15
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 16
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 17
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 18
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 19
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 20
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 21
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 22
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 23
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 24
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 25
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 26
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Montreal, for New York	May 27
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 10
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Oscar II., for New York	May 18
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	C. F. Tietgen, for New York	May 23
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 10
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 11
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 12
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 13
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 14
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 15
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 16
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 17
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 18
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 19
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 20
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 21
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 22
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 23
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 24
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 25
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 26
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 27
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 28
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 29
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 30
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Copenhagen	May 31
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Seattle	May 9
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Oriental, for New York	May 10
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 11
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 12
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 13
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 14
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 15
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 16
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 17
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 18
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 19
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 20
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 21
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 22
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 23
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 24
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 25
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 26
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 27
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 28
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 29
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 30
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Malta, for New York	May 31
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Sailings from Vancouver	May 10
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 11
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 12
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 13
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 14
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 15
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 16
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 17
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 18
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China, for New York	May 19
Prinz Eugen, for New York	May 13	Empress of China	

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## CHINA GRANTED NEW CABINET IN PLACE OF OLD GRAND COUNCIL

PEKIN.—An edict abolishing the grand council and substituting a constitutional cabinet of 10 members was issued Monday.

The cabinet as announced, however, is made up of the present grand councilors with the addition of Liang Tun Yen, the former president of the foreign board, who is now traveling in the United States.

Prince Ching becomes premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Na-Tung and Hsu Shih-Chang are made vice prime ministers. Liang Tun Yen is named second minister. Otherwise the presidents of the various boards become the ministers respectively of their departments.

The change is in line with the demands of the assembly for a constitutional cabinet responsible to that body instead of to the throne, but in what respect the new ministry is made responsible to the assembly has not been promulgated.

WASHINGTON.—With the substitution of the cabinet for the old grand council a long step toward the establishment of a true constitutional government in China has been taken, it is believed by officials here.

It is part of the plan to make cabinet ministers' tenure depend upon the will of a majority in the constituent assembly.

Since this was one of the principal demands of the liberal element, it is expected that the action of the government will reduce the probabilities of an extension of the insurrection in Kwangtung province.

A cablegram to the state department from Minister Calhoun indicates that, while Prince Ching will continue to supervise the board of foreign affairs, the actual minister for foreign affairs will be Liang Tun Yen.

Tsou Chia Lia will act as head of this department until the new minister, who is now traveling in the United States, returns to China.

## ROUND THE WORLD WALK IS FINISHED IN GERMAN CITY

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN.—A very dusty traveler of Italian nationality, Signor Battelli, a teacher of geography by profession, has just arrived here after completing a foot-tour round the world. He left New York in October, 1908, going on foot to Chicago, California and British Columbia, where he shipped to Yokohama.

After crossing Japan, walking, he proceeded to Hongkong, Shantung and Peiping, actually crossing on foot Manchuria, Siberia, European Russia to East Prussia and finally Berlin. The intrepid traveler declares notwithstanding much inconvenience and privation he has no reason to regret his tour.

The natives everywhere treated him with kindness and consideration, and he has collected ample material for the book he intends to publish simultaneously in English and in German.

## CAZ DECORATES PRIME MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG.—In conferring the Alexander Newsky order the Czar has sent the following rescript to the prime minister:

"Your many sided activity in the highest administrative sphere, permeated by the zealous care for the advantage of our dear fatherland, has won for you my complete goodwill."

"Not long ago, on the 4th of March, I referred in a rescript to your name in connection with the series of beneficial measures dealing with the conditions of the present population, the elaboration of which was so successfully carried out by you. Sincerely appreciating your services to the state, I bestow on you the Alexander Newsky order."

## VICTORIA (AUS.) EXPORTS OF BUTTER SHOWN IN TABLE

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The following official returns issued by the state department of agriculture show the amount of butter inspected for export, 1911:

BUTTER INSPECTED.

DESTINATIONS OF BUTTER INSPECTED.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER.

Approximate value, c. i. f. \$49,050.

## FUTURE OF MOROCCO BOUND UP WITH FRENCH FLYING EXPEDITIONS FOR FEZ OCCUPATION

Perpetual Anarchy Given as Reason for Despatch of Foreign Troops.

## EUROPEANS' NEED IS ALSO STIMULUS

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The inevitable has come to pass. The French government is preparing for an expedition in force for the occupation of Fez, which, in whatever way it may be wrapped up, means the extinction of the independence of Morocco.

Whether the gradual Europeanizing of the African continent can be justified on moral grounds or not, and on this point opinion is divided, there can be little doubt, that it is inevitable that a change should take place.

The late Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Aziz, squandered money on ridiculous French upholstery, oleographs and second-rate motor cars and bicycles. This was about the extent of the civilization he introduced to Morocco. It was, however, sufficient to gain him a reputation of favoring the infidels, and that cry in due time became the chief asset in the campaign which the present Sultan, Mulai Hafid, engaged in for his overthrow.

It cannot be pretended that the accession of Mulai Hafid mitigated in any way the barbarities of the rule of Morocco, and it is quite certain that those barbarities cannot be mitigated unless the control of the country passes into European hands. Those who absolutely disapprove of the interference of the powers should remember this.

Herbert Edwardes, speaking once of a somewhat similar condition of things in Bannu, remarked drily that, whatever anybody else might think of it, the Bannusites liked it. Neither Herbert Edwardes, however, nor Lord Lawrence, nor any of the great Punjab administrators ever proposed to let Bannu remain a valley of forts because the Bannusites liked it; and it may be doubted whether it is possible to allow the atrocities of the prisons of Fez to continue because the Moors like it.

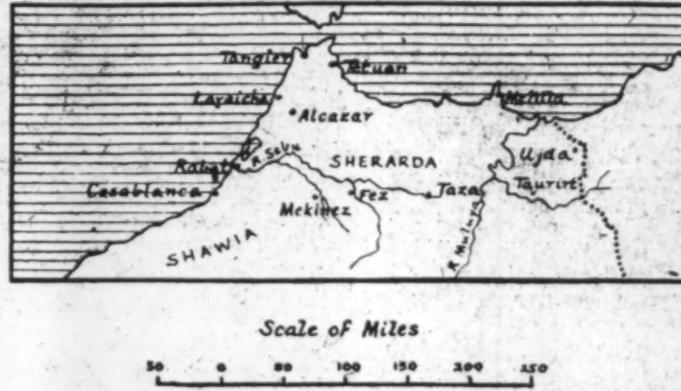
The action of the European powers in fastening their grip on Morocco may not be entirely altruistic, but it is probably the result of circumstances they are themselves unable to control. The result has been that Mulai Hafid has found himself as unpopular as Abdul Aziz, and has had to resort to even more stringent ways of raising money than his predecessor.

In the last six or seven years enormous sums of money have been raised for a country like Morocco. Most of the money so raised has gone into European pockets.

Some of it on account of the indemnities which have had to be paid to the French and Spanish governments over the troubles at Casablanca and in the Riff.

There is no doubt that the impression exists that the interior of Morocco con-

## MAP OF COUNTRY AFFECTED AND SCENE IN PRINCIPAL CITY



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency.)  
Above, sketch map of northern part of Morocco — Below, Scene in Fez, arch at back in French consulate.

The result is that the Sultan has been driven to raise money by all sorts of extraordinary exactions, and the Moors, who dislike tax gathering quite as much as their neighbors, resent this particular method of tax gathering as determinedly as the English from whom Charles I attempted to raise ship-money.

As a consequence, the tribes have everywhere risen in revolt, and not even the horrors of the prisons of Fez have proved sufficient to intimidate them. Had it not been for the European powers it would have fallen long ago, and Mulai Hafid would have given place to another Sultan, as Abdul Aziz gave place to him.

France, however, has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to permit perpetual anarchy in Morocco, and in this is supported by a powerful and cosmopolitan institution, known as the Union des Mines, which draws its support from some of the greatest financial undertakings in the different countries of Europe, and so may be trusted to minimize the risks of international complications.

There is no doubt that the impression exists that the interior of Morocco con-

tains mineral mines of considerable value. There is equally little doubt that the European prospectors have every intention of developing these mines whether the Moors like it or not. The Moors, with their purely pastoral instincts, have no particular ambition in the direction of blast furnaces in their country. Unfortunately, however, coupled with these pastoral instincts are predatory and fanatical instincts, which are bound to bring them into collision with the European traders in their country, and which supply the excuse for every attack upon their independence.

For some time past the rebellion against the methods of Mulai Hafid has manifested itself in an advance of the tribes on Fez. The surrounding country has been overrun, and the Sultan during the last few weeks has been besieged in the capital. That the capital has not fallen has been due to the fact of the presence of the French military mission within its walls, and to the proximity of a Shereefian army, under command of a French officer, within striking distance of it.

Every day has added to the numbers

of rebels. It is stated that the line is two miles too far west.

Victorians are anxious to retain their possession, hence the suit, which was heard before the full bench of the judges of the high court. Decision was reserved.

COAL FOUND IN STATE LAND.

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A portion of the crown reserves at Lithgow, to the west of the Blue mountains, has been reported as bearing coal. It is understood that the coal-bearing area includes some 40,000 acres. The necessary steps will be taken immediately for bringing the coal to the surface for the use of the country before partizan influence.

On the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Emperor William I by his majesty the students were offended at the position given them in the procession and withdrew.

Before his departure on Monday he gave the students of the university an opportunity for a special parade before him, and addressed them briefly urging his auditors to place the welfare of their country before partizan influence.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## GOOD USE AND THE DICTIONARY

WHAT "usage" does with words is often something quite different from what the dictionaries do with them. This is a distinction which is by no means hard to understand when one remembers that the dictionary alone is not enough to enable one to form a single correct sentence. One has to have the knowledge of grammar and syntax. These given there must be the something which we call style before good literature is produced, and back of style there must always be something to say.

The recent discussion of the word "Chinaman" in these columns has brought up this question of use. The dictionaries give this word and they give also "Chinese," even showing that in the eighteenth century the word was used in the plural, "Chinamen." This alone would establish this as the older and presumably more dignified word. But there is further evidence of this distinction in the Oxford dictionary. It cites several instances of the word "Chinese" in good company but gives "Chinaman" only in a sentence where he is represented as being kicked—which connotes clearly

## Mr. Whistler Unique

Mr. Whistler had the readiest wit, his repartee being extraordinary, while his jokes against himself were just as good as those he hurled at others. Well as I knew him, he never impressed me with a feeling of being in earnest, and during his checkered life his sense of humor was so keen that it carried him through misfortunes which would have daunted and crushed a stronger soul. He was the most delightful letter writer, and however uninteresting the subject of a communication, it would call forth a letter in reply of a quite original character.—Lady St. Helier's "Memories."

## Berlin's Aviation Field

A new aviation company has purchased the Johannishall aviation field at Berlin from the Prussian government and will transform it into one of the best arranged fields of the kind in any part of the world. The extent of the field is 741 acres. Trees will be transplanted along its border, and the grandstands and other seats will be removed from the open field to the edge of the bordering fringe of trees, which will afford considerable protection against the sun.—*Popular Mechanics*.

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the slight implied by the word—and in a phrase where he is called "John Chinaman"—plainly a nickname. It is by evidence like this that the delicate discriminations of what we term good use are to be learned.

Good use is something that is almost impossible to teach or to explain to the uncultured mentality. If the dictionary gives "victuals" as a perfectly good word why not use it? Yet the choice of most good writers rejects "victuals." So many another good word has been rejected till the dictionaries are driven to mark them obsolete. How does the obsolete word cease to be? Simply because good gradually eliminates it. It may stand sturdily enough in the dictionaries long after good use has banished it from the printed page or from cultivated speech.

Now a well-born word is one made according to logical usage. "Chinaman" has no proper analogue, and has plainly come into existence along with the slang "Chinie," which the Oxford dictionary gives, though labeling it as American slang. The word "Jew" is another which is rejected by many careful people, since it is not a correct word in formation, being a slang shortening of the word "Judah," while "Israelite" is an adjective correctly formed from the noun "Israel." "Chinaman" is made of two nouns, while names for people are habitually either adjectives or a combined adjective and noun, as "Japanese" and "Englishman."

If one asks why we never say "Italian-

man," "Germanman" or "Russianman,"

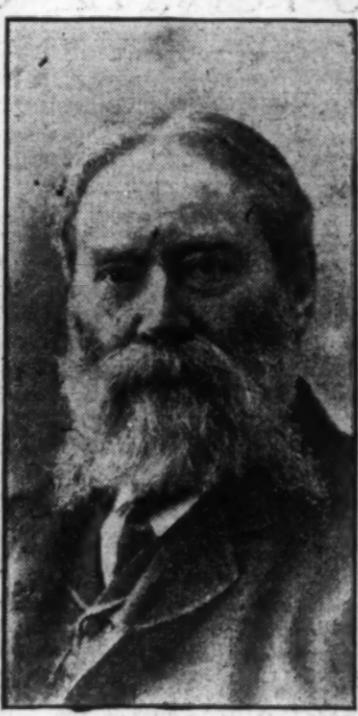
the answer is in a question of assonance.

It is unpleasant to Saxon ears to hear the "an" repeated so, "Japanese" and "Chinaman," on the other hand, while perfectly correct words by analogy, have not the currency of common use and therefore do not appear in dictionaries. But either might be used without shame, since a good reason for the use can be given. An eminent Boston authority has said that any one may use any word he wishes or any pronunciation he likes, or any spelling, provided he can give a good reason for it. And a good reason would presumably be some preponderating rule of word formation combined with the evident need of the new word. "Chinaman" and "Japanese" are not, however, necessary, since the adjective is sufficient—as we say an "Italian," a "German."

## LOWELL TYPICAL OF AMERICANISM

AMES RUSSELL LOWELL, who called Abraham Lincoln the first American, was himself one whom we may be proud to rate as a typical American. He was a gentleman and a scholar; as ambassador he made friends for us at Madrid and at the court of St. James; as a patriot he stood for the highest Americanism, and as a writer he has done perhaps more to make good literature popular and to give the cultural standpoint to the average American than any other American author. He is popular because he is always simple and manly. There is the every-day "dutifulness" and straightforward look of our people which shows in all our real literature, even as purity also stamps it. His poetry is not struck off at white heat, but it has the elegance and dignity of the lettered mind; it has refinement and has the happy response to beauty and nobility which children feel and love. For many people his verse is really more poetical than Longfellow's, perhaps rather in point of style than of thought—though after all what is style but the effluence of thinking?

His poems have often the warmth and spontaneity of a true afflatus. He sees his beloved New England's beauty deeply and tenderly and sings of her right worthily. He does not so much reveal new beauty as say of nature just what her lovers always feel and long to say. His appeal is to the common heart and the ideals toward which his gaze is set are such as high-minded American folk everywhere recognize as their own. He



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

does not open new fields of thought so much as make the best we already have live more vigorously for us. In the "Bigelow Papers," however, Low-

## Highway and Bird Days

Maryland observed Arbor and Highway day lately. Delaware has an Arbor and Bird day. In most of the other states it is simply Arbor day, but the combinations suggested by the Maryland and Delaware observances are especially appropriate, since trees and birds and country roads are, or should be, always found together.—*Youth's Companion*.

## NOISES, NECESSARY AND NOT

GRAMOPHONE records of street cries are an idea of a Paris collector, and the notion reminds one how much of our modern life might be registered in wax—more imperishable so, it would seem, than many a sculptured marble—and unbound from the tangled coil for the benefit of future ages. The roar of the L will some day seem as unimaginable to civilized ears as the rattle of chariot wheels in the stony grooves of Pompeii are to us. For vehicles of every sort shall glide on noiseless flanges, or wheel the blue-cushioned pathways of the air, and the society for the suppression of unnecessary noise will meet only to celebrate its past victories over the greed and inconsiderateness of mankind.

It is said that the noise-saving device which was used on a section of the L tracks proved so successful that it was

## Story of the Dance

There is nothing in the world more eloquent of changed men and times than our fashion of the dance, according to the Manchester Guardian. Who knows now the sprightly galliard, the pavane spreading and stately, the fantastic sarabande? Where are the gavotte, the courante and the minuet? *Qui sont les neiges d'Autun?* What a ballade they would make with their fine French names that keep the fallen day about them of Versailles and the Trianon, and flash on the mind some group from Watteau, with its green lawns and its dances in silks and brocades. For it is a southern, open air thing, the dance, and they are all of them, even the gravest, but peasant contrivances that courts have disciplined to a statelier measure.

They say that the minuet, which is of all forms of dancing the most perfect, was originally a bramble from Poitou, something gay and lively danced at sunset and on holidays by country folk, and then taken up by the court musicians and dancing masters and made grave and dignified, till in its golden age under Louis XV, it became the epitome of its kind.

If the French dances lost in the court something of their primitive joyousness, our English country dances (Frenchified and made courtly as contredances) kept it, at their titles "Kettle-drum," "Heartsease," "Fain I Would," "John, Come Kiss Me Now," and all the rest, delightfully show. But grave or gay, courtly or country, they are at one in the air they have about them of a life of leisure, when people had time for the sheer delight of beautiful movement and rhythm—a delight we of a duller and harder time have all but lost, or at best can only recapture through revivals, done with learning and care by understanding and sympathetic students.

Whoever hath not knowledge and benevolence and piety knoweth nothing of reality and dwelleth only in semblance.—Saadi.

ell gave to his time something vitally different, that is truly original. Not only had he here a high cause to serve and so spoke out of the glow of conviction raised to incandescence from the friction of opposite opinions, but he discovered to literature new people and their vernacular. Because the speech and the point of view of these poems are quaint and individual and really true, the "Bigelow Papers" place Lowell in the ranks of original genius, where his carefully wrought scholarly productions cannot rank him.

Yet his essays on literature bear far more study than it is our habit to give them. While his passion for books is plainly declared in them—the passion which as he himself confessed kept him from rising to higher levels of productive activity—yet they have still the New England tang. The New England conscience is clear in them, as in his poems (he finds it hard to forbear the moral and somewhere laughs at himself for this determined bent). To observe Dante, Spenser, Milton, through the eyes of this cultivated and thoughtful gentleman of an older New England lifts American readers toward his levels of sincere and healthy appreciation of good things. It has been well said that a "study of American literature—including the utterances of our statesmen—is very important to American youth, as it begins nearer their own point of view and leads them naturally out to the more distant company of English authors.

PART of the soft-shell-crab supply comes from Jersey waters, but the whole country east of the Mississippi gets the greater part of its soft-shell crabs from the lower part of the Chesapeake. The warm and shallow sounds and inlets of the bay swarm with crabs from the middle of May to the middle of September, and many hundreds of boats, with several thousands of men, are engaged in catching crabs for market.

Crabbing has been reduced to an art in the Chesapeake, and it is one of the most profitable of industries. The fishermen usually own their boats and outfit, and even those who work on wage are paid in proportion to the catch.

The shallow waters of the bay are whitened all day long by the slowly cruising crabbers. Some fishermen use lines, but two men aboard. The crabbers earn fully the wages of skilled mechanics in their own region, and no industrious and sober crabber need long be any one's hired man.

The Chesapeake crab packer may have an office ashore, but always has a little house and yard out in the shallows of the bay. The house is to receive the newly caught crabs. The yard is a lightly piled enclosure where hard-shell crabs brought in by the fishermen are placed in order that they may shed their shells and thus make themselves ready for the market. The crabs thus caged are placed in flat-slatted frames, whence they cannot escape, and immersed in the waters of the piled enclosures. From day to day the slatted frames are examined in order that the packer may know what crabs have shed their shells. Those which have done so are taken out for packing and shipment and the others are returned to the water.

The soft-shell crabs are graded according to size, packed in the familiar shallow crates with plenty of damp seaweed, and shipped north by thousands and tens of thousands. Shallow-draught steamboats which come down from Baltimore call at the little crab packing stations and carry away the laden crates. Others are sent in sailing craft to the mainland for shipment by rail. The Chesapeake soft-shell crabs are known in the markets of a hundred cities as far west as Denver and as far north as Buffalo.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is a devotee of Dante. His home in New Jersey is full of Dante books, pictures and statuary.—*Washington Herald*.

## Highland Joy

(WALES)

The bluebells ring in the bracken, The heather bells on the hill; The gorse is yellow, The sunlight mellow With music of wind and rill.

Afar the mountains are rising, High Snowdon and all his knights, For some fair journey With clouds that journey Up from the sea's blue bights.

O winds, O waters, O mountains, O earth with your singing sod, I'm glad of the weather That brings together My heart and the heart of God!

—Cale Young Rice in *Century*.

## Rare Japanese Artistry

Of a remarkable artist in the unsurpassed Japanese metal work the Studio says:

Unno Shomin learnt his art in metal from Hagiya Katsuhisa in Mito. When the custom of wearing two swords by the samurai was abolished, he came to Tokyo determined to get his living as a musician, and shortly after his arrival he had occasion to see at the imperial palace an ancient dance called Ranryō, in which a famous general of that name, who used to appear on the battlefield with a gold mask in order to hide his face (which he thought was too handsome to give to the stern commands required), was represented. Shomin was deeply impressed by this dance, and his artistic nature urged him to represent the strange masked figure in metal. After great patience he finished this arduous task, and exhibited the work at the second national exhibition of Japan in 1881. It was bought by the department of the imperial household, and was undoubtedly the work which made his name famous and induced him to devote his life to metal-work.

## Music Progresses in Spain

The King of Spain has directed that music shall be included in the government's subsidies to art. The sum of \$10,000 has been granted in prizes, half to the best orchestra, on the condition that it gives 10 concerts in the ensuing 12 months, the program of each to contain a work by a Spanish composer, and half for the encouragement of native musicians.—*London Musical News*.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Her Pretty Light Hair

Mme. Bernhardt is a lady who is known to all the world for her beautiful work on the stage and a funny story of her childhood is told in the Ladies Home Journal. When she made her first public appearance, reciting some passages from a great poet, her hair had been arranged by a professional dresser, who pulled it all tight up on her head, in little puffs that looked like sausages, and loaded it down with two hairpins for the mass of fluffy light hair which hung round her face. She had scarcely even seen her own forehead and ears. But now these features stood out with a startling prominence, especially in the ears! She thought she could never appear before an audience with her ears and forehead uncovered. So when she reached the hall her school friends helped her pull out all the hairpins and to catch the soft curly mass up in the familiar way; and as has been said she affirms that she has never since done her hair in any other fashion.

## Desirous of Dignities

Charles is a little chap of six, with a most inquiring turn of thought and ingenious twistings of fancy. The other day he went to mother and leaned against her knee. He said:

"Mother, father calls you 'mother' sometimes, and then sometimes he says 'Katharine.' I have always called you 'mother,' but don't you think I'm getting old enough now that I might call you 'Katharine,' too?"

## Many Wild Things Live in London

LONDON, although the largest city in the world, covering an area of 74,816 acres, proves a happy home for thousands of wild things. The big parks are full of birds of all nations, imported from their native haunts, but those who select London for a home are of far greater interest than the strangers who come whether they will or no.

Quite in the heart of the city there is a rookery whose inhabitants visit all the big open spaces within their range. In a lovely part of old Chelsea, where the grounds of the Royal hospital run from the river to the Kings road, rooks, starlings and blackbirds are to be heard and seen every morning, while the friendly sparrow and troops of wild pigeons as well as companies of sea gulls are a constant and welcome sight. A wild fox has quite lately visited Peckham Rye on its own account, while within a four-mile radius of Charing Cross a hen pheasant comes daily to a garden to be fed, and where a piece of woodland has escaped the builders hand, a pair of jays can be heard calling to one another in their loud harsh voices throughout the entire summer.

The parks are perfect bird sanctuaries, for here are no enemies to disturb their peace, and all kinds of usually shy and timid water fowl, rabbits, and even water rats play about the grass and in the water, in full sight of the passer-by, with no more fear or self-consciousness than if they were miles away in the fields, woods or streams of the wild country side.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

## CURTAILINGS.

1. Doubly curtail to congeal water by extreme cold and leave to have liberty. 2. Triply curtail a joke and leave the song of insects. 3. Doubly curtail a scrap of cloth and leave a pa-

## ANSWER TO TRANPOSITIONS.

Star, rats; made, dame; emit, time; edit, tide; rare, rear.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, May 9, 1911

### No Big Pension Increase

By the stand they take on the Anderson bill, providing for a \$45,000,000 pension increase, the House Democrats will commit themselves to consistent economy or what may be quite generally looked upon as reckless extravagance. Apparently there is no more call for such an increase now than was the case some three months ago, when Senator Lodge fought and defeated an attempt to attach the Sulloway \$45,000,-

000 service pension bill to the regular pension appropriation measure, and Speaker Cannon's success in pushing the rider through the House was rendered of negative value by the vote of the more deliberative upper body. Had the Sulloway rider passed the Senate, there is no doubt that the pension appropriation measure would have been vetoed by the President. If the Anderson bill got by the House and the Senate it would now face the same prospect.

The fact must not be ignored that the country as a whole is not in favor of any large increase in the annual expenditure for pensions. Economy has been the note sounded by the Taft administration and by leaders of both the great parties. Only last September the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic went on record against a proposed amendment that would have raised the national pension expenditure far beyond any reasonable limit. Apparently the Grand Army was disposed to be fair in its expectations and not to ask what seemed to be out of all proportion to what was right and just. The Ohio delegation is said to be the power behind the movement for the proposed increase, as if actuated by a desire to win commendation from the large number of Union veterans in that constituency. But there does not appear to be any way in which the Democrats can reconcile their outspoken views regarding economy with approval of a great outlay like the one proposed.

It hardly seems probable that the party majority will care to place itself in an unfavorable light before the country by allowing such a measure to pass the House only to be defeated in the Senate or vetoed by the national executive.

By RAISING nearly half a hundred thousand dollars in less than eight days, the Melrose Y. M. C. A. has recently performed a huge task with an alacrity that should prove enlightening to associations in other small cities. The story of the campaign in this Massachusetts community is one of energy and confidence, bearing fruit in accomplishment. Some may not approve of the manner in which the canvass was made from house to house and the persistency with which residents of Melrose were trailed to their places of business in Boston and urged to contribute something toward the Y. M. C. A. fund; but these contributors were not asked to give more than was reconcilable with their circumstances, and they did not have to assist at all unless they felt a willingness to do so. Regardless of all other considerations, the fact that the Y. M. C. A. workers performed in securing cash and pledges to the amount of \$45,018, to be exact, may be regarded as remarkable, even in a well-to-do city.

A really surprising feature of the Melrose situation is that a campaign for the purpose of paying off a mortgage and floating indebtedness on the association building should have become necessary at all. The benefits offered by the Y. M. C. A. in any community are collectively distinctive from those enjoyed through membership in other organizations. Among them are the use of the library and reading-room, where much of the best of current literature is available to members; a variety of interesting games for youngsters who prefer this kind of amusement; and the gymnasium, full of apparatus, the use of which offers pleasant recreation. These details are all secondary to the greater purpose toward the fulfillment of which they contribute. They furnish the means by which boys and youths are attracted to wholesome activities of a nature calculated to assist them in becoming efficient men. It would seem that an institution which provides so many advantages deserved more than casual support.

In the readiness with which the three districts of the city responded to the call of the Y. M. C. A., however, Melrose has rid itself of the charge of long neglecting a peculiarly helpful institution. Branch organizations in other New England cities where interest in Y. M. C. A. work has been allowed to wane may find in Melrose's eight-day achievement a prop for their flagging courage and an inducement to similar efforts.

### The Intracoastal Link

A SPECIAL commission appointed by Governor Foss to study the feasibility, desirability and cost of a free ship canal from Boston harbor to Narragansett bay holds that facts do not appear to warrant the undertaking at present. After studying data on such waterways in this country and abroad, however, the commission had strong doubts on only one of the points mentioned: it hesitated to recommend an expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars by the state without some proof that the canal would be a profitable investment. On the other hand, the United States government stands ready to pay twenty times that amount on the undertaking and to defray the entire cost of maintenance of the proposed waterway. And Massachusetts probably would derive the major portion of whatever benefit resulted from having such a canal in operation.

The commission evidently was unable to do more than guess at the amount of traffic that might pass through the canal, the effect it might have on the industrial development of communities along the banks and the extent to which it might be patronized by sailing vessels. That is a question which the report fails utterly to answer, and perhaps even more extended investigation would make possible only surmise in regard to the prospects. It is plain that the commissioners think the state would do well to base its ultimate decision regarding the building of the canal on what the

Cape Cod canal reveals, and, as that waterway is approaching completion, the opportunity to sound the merits of this conclusion will not be long deferred.

Yet a particularly significant feature of the report should not be overlooked: the commissioners foresee that transportation conditions may change later so that the northern link in the protected waterway from the eastern states to Texas will be desirable and necessary. In making that assertion, it is probable they considered the projected improvements to Boston harbor, the railroad monopoly already established in New England and the effect these developments might have sometime upon freight-carrying rates in this section of the country. While their finding may prove disappointing to many interests that have viewed the proposition in a strongly favorable light, the latter need not abandon hope of succeeding later. The report unquestionably deals the intracoastal canal plan a blow; yet it is drawn with marked allowance for future contingencies.

### Save Niagara Falls

THE Senate committee on foreign relations will have before it for consideration on Wednesday a joint resolution offered by Senator Burton of Ohio, the purpose of which is the protection of Niagara falls against the power companies that are seeking to enrich themselves further by diversion of its waters. It is claimed by the American Civic Association that capital amounting to \$40,000,000 is contending for the extension of water privileges at Niagara that will increase the income of the power corporations by \$5,000,000 annually while seriously reducing the flow over the falls on the American side.

A few years ago Niagara was saved from the spoliators, and from ruin as one of the greatest of the world's natural attractions, when the power companies sought practically unlimited diversion of the water above the falls into the tunnels that feed the giant turbines; but it is admitted now by the American Civic Association, as it has long been known to engineers who have given the matter close attention, that at this time it was only half saved.

Now, if, as claimed, Senator Burton's joint resolution meets the situation, and meets it not partly but fully, the determination as well as the hope of the nation should make for its adoption. Niagara falls is an inheritance upon which this generation is entitled to draw interest only. Ownership of it lies with the future. This age is not privileged under any circumstances to impair, much less to destroy, the capital. If the principle of conservation may be applied anywhere in support of the ideal as against the utilitarian in the ordinary affairs of life, it certainly may be, and should be, applied here.

But beyond all this a moral point is involved. Were all the arguments that commercialism could command arrayed on the side, of those who would, as they allege, "harness Niagara for the public good," it would still remain a fact that we of this generation have no right to rob posterity of this precious gift of nature. The appeal of the American Civic Association should be heard and heeded. Niagara should be saved.

IF A Japanese baseball club should, one of these days, carry off the international cup; the highest trophy that can be thought of at present, would not that circumstance prove to be a cementing influence? Or what would it prove to be?

THERE may be apparent competition between railroads, but when their interests conflict they seem to have no difficulty getting together for adjustment of differences.

IT is interesting to note that the recent campaign to secure recognition of Greater Boston in the census has had its parallel in other large communities. Business men of Baltimore seek to expand that city by taking in three counties, and attention has been called to the fact that in that case the Maryland capital would pass Boston in numerical standing. As the question of promoting growth by such methods is one with which prominent cities all over the country may concern themselves at times, the prospective results of the Baltimore plan may be worth viewing from more than a single standpoint. Primarily the idea is, of course, to secure more commerce, and, if the claims advanced for metropolitan councils mean anything at all, that hope may be fully justified. The Maryland city might, by adding more than a thousand square miles to its territory immediately, claim fifth place among American municipalities; it would set Boston back a notch and make Cleveland rank seventh for a long time.

But, if the census returns showed the same relative percentages of gain for Baltimore, Cleveland and Boston in the next score of years as since 1900, Cleveland would still rank fifth, and municipal Boston would send Baltimore back to where that city stands at present. Perhaps the addition of a few hundred thousand to a city's population may present a bright outlook to business men in any big locality, but the question for them to consider is the ultimate effect of the project. Taking in a sparsely settled group of towns and sharing in the expense of developing them may work out as a one-sided proposition. The prospect, in so far as it concerns Boston, may be regarded differently, although opposition to a metropolitan council has lulled the interest in that plan here temporarily. For Boston is surrounded by thickly populated and wealthy communities, important business centers that are located within a comparatively small area.

A compact with these cities and towns of Greater Boston for business and general improvement seemingly would result in good. If they finally conclude to join hands, they are in a better position to do so than are some other groups of metropolitan communities. No city should rush into such an arrangement merely to gain in statistical population; but numerical size, if supplemented by cooperative trade activity, may well constitute a telling argument for commercial recognition.

THE Oklahoma state administration includes three natives of Massachusetts! Another tie between the West and the East!

WITH real savings banks as part of the boy scout scheme, the young idea has added one more attractive feature to the movement.

THE question with President Diaz, it seems, is whether his resignation would not be followed by chaos.

### Changing Inauguration Date

THERE appears to be good reason for the belief that the resolution offered in the House early in the present session by Representative Henry of Texas, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for a change in the date of inauguration of presidents and vice-presidents, will be adopted with little opposition in either party. It may be recalled by the reader that the desire and demand for a change in the inauguration date have grown out of the frequent recurrence of disagreeable weather on March 4, the date now fixed. Representative Henry's resolution provides for changing the date to the last Thursday in April. In the last session of the last Congress, the same resolution failed of passage in the House by only one vote, a two-thirds majority being necessary.

It is said that Mr. Henry, who has been tireless in behalf of the measure, has received such assurances from representatives and senators as to make him entirely confident of the successful passage of the resolution in the special session. The change of date has also been indorsed, it is reported, by nearly all the governors of states, a fact which goes far toward strengthening the conviction that, if the amendment were adopted by Congress, the states would ratify it.

In connection with the change in the inauguration date, there is also a proposal to change the date of the presidential election to the first Tuesday in April preceding the inauguration. Such a change is strongly favored by those opposed to the idea of a short session of Congress after the present election day in November, since it is likely to happen that the old Congress, as indicated by the result of the election, has ceased to reflect the political opinion of the country. The new arrangement would put a new Congress and a new president into office at the same time, instead of keeping the new Congress out of office a whole year as at present, save when a special session is called. However, it is not improbable that just such an amendment as this attached to the Henry resolution, desirable though it might be, would have the effect, by reason of the controversy it would provoke, of indefinitely postponing action upon the inauguration-day proposal.

### Cooperation and Living Expenses

THERE are many features to the plan of cooperation recently laid before the advertising managers of the New York newspapers, at a dinner held for the purpose, by R. Onfroy, its originator, but one that seems particularly novel is that which calls for an agreement between the members of a cooperative organization to buy only from retailers whose methods stand thorough investigation. No astonishing results of combination in making purchases are promised. The retailers patronized will be able to effect certain economies, it is held, and to increase their trade, without resorting to expensive methods, so that they will be able to allow the cooperative association a discount on all cash sales of 9 per cent. Of this allowance, 6 per cent is to be returned to the consumers who had bought their necessities at prevailing standard prices, while the rest is to be equally divided between meeting running expenses and the cost of cooperative advertising.

It developed at the dinner, from the speeches made by those familiar with the facts, that cooperation, so often pronounced impracticable in this country, and so often discouraged on all sorts of grounds, continues to do more than hold its own in England where it has been practised for the last sixty-four years. The English cooperative stores of the present time do an annual business amounting to \$800,000,000, their shareholders receiving in dividends annually no less than \$34,000,000.

One of the promoters of cooperation in New York is so sanguine of success that he looks for 300,000 families to join the first association. On the basis of the average custom of these families the business for the first year would amount to \$120,000,000, \$6,000,000 going back in dividends. There is a strong incentive in the latter figure. In fact, no question has ever arisen as to the economic qualities of the cooperative system. It should not, however, be permitted to go into operation in this country until it shall be surrounded with safeguards equal, at least, to those that have been thrown around the savings banks in Massachusetts and other states that have taken advanced steps for the protection of the common people.

IT IS over twenty years since competent engineers advanced the theory that all the problems attendant upon deep-water navigation and levee construction for western rivers could be solved by the adoption of the reservoir system. The Springfield Republican in a recent issue deals with the feasibility of applying this system to eastern rivers. It is referring more particularly to the Connecticut river when it says that the water lately running to waste will be seriously needed during the drought period of the coming summer. The experience with the Connecticut is, to all intents and purposes, the experience with the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Platte, the Colorado. Today countless millions of gallons of water go to waste; tomorrow drought along the waterways.

Even nature has never been a careful conservator. There has always been waste of natural resources by nature herself. It would never have done for man to have placed all his dependence upon her. She has had to be saved from herself in other lands, from the Zuider Zee to the Nile; she must be saved from herself here. The forest-denuded country is not the only country that has experienced floods and drought, as witness Kansas and Nebraska in the days when those states were treeless, when they had been treeless for more centuries than it is possible for man to estimate.

Storing of water until the next rainy day seems to thinking people the simplest possible solution of the drought problem. Why it is not adopted and systematically followed East and West, why it was not adopted and systematically followed years ago, are questions that baffle an answer. To put the reservoir system in operation now along all the great streams, to establish water depositories that could be drawn upon as the supply was needed, seems an elementary step in conservation. The West has lost time and millions of money by failing to take this step in the past; now that the East finds itself confronted by the possibility of floods and drought, it should profit by the West's mistakes.

### Storage of Spring Floodwaters